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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

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acter of the paper, it will be furnished six nonths, for fifty cents in advance; to all others, seventy-five cents will be charged. No deviation from these terms.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed be interested in the dissemination of antidavery truth, with the hope that they will eithscribe themselves, or use their influence extend its circulation among their friends. Communications intended for insertion be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor All others to James Barnaby, Publishing Agent.

Seletions.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania A.

The ultimate object of this society and those affiliated with it, is the abolition of slavery in the United States. The immediate end to which these labors are directed is the entire change, on this subject, of public sentiment. Such a change, for reasons, which have often been given, and which we need not here repeat, would be the inevitable and immediate precurser of general emancipation. There are those who profess to believe that the people of this country are already opposed to the system of slavery; that they regard it as a great evil, and that, if they could, they would gladly abolish it. To talk thus is to talk idly and falsely. The idea that a nation like this, mighty in its energy and spirit of enterprise, and exhaustless in its mental and physical resources, fold its arms before the system of slavery and allows it to flourish, from mere inability to remove t, is simply preposterous. A people that can convert, as by magic, boundless tracts of forest into fertile fields, that can summon into sudden existence flourishing cities, and convert vast territories almost untrodden by the foot of civilized man, into flourishing settlements and well-organized states, must have some other reasons than that of inabiliwhich is the product of its own creation.-The inability in this case lies in the will. It cannot, because it has not the desire. This be swept immediately and for ever from the face of the land. All obstacles would disappear. Laws and constitutions would not offer the slightest obstruction. These laws and constitutions were made by the people, and they would change or disappear at once before the power that made them. All that s wanted to the abolition of slavery in this country is the will—the disposition on the part of the people. To produce this disposition is the object of our Anti-Slavery So-

It will be seen from this statement of the case, that our enterprise is entirely a moral one. We discard all resort to physical force. We would not stir up the slaves to insurrection, nor would we seek the possession of political power to coerce their emancipation. As a matter both of principle and expediency we stand aloof from all participation in the government of the country. Of principle, ecause to take any part in its voluntary support, whether that of holding office or electing others to office, would be in our opinion o make ourselves parties to the crime of slaveholding. The constitution of the United States we regard as the pillar and safeguard of slavery. It upholds and perpetuites the system. If the slave escapes, it provides for his recapture; if-as did our fithers-he rises in rebellion, under its sanctions he is cut down; and lest by some other means a way should be devised for his deliverence, the constitution clothes his master with extra political power to prevent it.-The constitution is a league between the different states of the confederacy to perpetuate the system of slavery; to this league we, as abolitionists, cannot become a party. We can neither hold office ourselves nor aid in electing others.

Not only from principle do we take this ground, but as a matter of expediency. The injurious effects of politics upon moral character and all moral enterprise, when they are brought in contact, is universally acknowledged. The "muddy waters of politics" has become a proverb. Whether the evil is inherent, or only accidental, is not for us here to determine. All we have to do with is the fact; and that it is a fact that any attempts to promote a moral enterprise by means of political machinery must prove disastrous and abortive, is attested by all experience.

From motives, therefore, of both principle and policy, this Society stands strongly committed against any resort to the machinery of politics for the promotion of its object .-The measures which it employs are altogether of a moral kind; consisting in the opposition of truth to error, light to darkness, and the power of reason to the spirit of preudice. Their mode of operation is mainly through the printing press and living speaker. By the circulation of newspapers, the distribution of tracts, and the sale of books and pamphlets, they are continually making their appeals to the hearts and consciences of people, at the same time by their public speakers and through all the private channels of social intercourse, they are seeking by argument and facts a proper sense of the evil of slavery and the necessity of its abolition. no doubt as to its ultimate success.

These are their means of operation. That they have been successful to the extent to which they have been employed, is a proposition so obvious as to need no demonstra-

Among the various evidences of progress that meet our notice, none are more gratifying than such as show the incipient prevalence of a more humane and just sentiment towards the colored people. In the city of Philadelphia, where prejudice and hate used to be most rife, a re-action has been going on for some time, which of late has manifested itself in the erection of public institutions for the benefit of the colored poor.— Two institutions of this kind have been erected during the past year. One, the House of Industry, for the employment and instruction of the poor; and the other the House of Refuge for colored juvenile delinquents. The former (it is but justice to mention) owes its existence chiefly to the instru-mentality of Wm. J. Mullen, the President of the Society which has it under charge.-This institution, though but a short time in operation, has already done much good. Its benefactions have been hitherto confined chiefly, if not exclusively, to colored people, bring him before the court." although its doors are open to all classes alike without regard to complexion. The cost of its buildings, when complete it is estimated will be about \$10,000.

The House of Refuge, it is believed by those well informed on the subject, had its origin in certain philanthropic efforts of the late lamented Daniel Neall, of the city of design of procuring for the colored people a officer under the influence of those passions share in the benefits of the old House of to which we are all liable, should "give the Refuge, from which, by a cruel prejudice, negro rather more than he could well bear," and their children were excluded. This design, death should follow as the consequence, by with such assistance as he could procure from members of the Penna. Abolition, and Penna. Anti-Slavery Societies, he pursued with great energy. It was firmly resisted, however, by the Board of Managers, who of the negro to bear a whipping." had charge of the old institution; but so many were the appeals made to them in behalf of the most neglected class of the community, that they were induced-as a com- the negro so ignorant, degraded and brutish promise, doubtless, with their consciencesto take measures for the establishment of a separate House for colored people only.— The result has been the erection of an edifice, the cost of which, when finished, it is computed will be about \$50,000, and which is now nearly ready to be occupied. Strongly as abolitionists must condemn the spirit of caste in which the institution is founded, they nevertheless hail it as at least an approximation to justice, and as an indication of a more tian people, to punish them for the legitimate humane feeling beginning to prevail in the

As another evidence of advancement on and earnestly for the removal of an evil this subject, may be mentioned the manifes- which creates a necessity for such manifest nation has no genuine abhorrence of slavery, tations of a growing disposition on the part injustice. chised fellow citizens, held at Harrisburg last winter, for the purpose of concerting mea- Courier of October 5th, we find this statesures for the recovery of their lost rights, waited on the Governor of the State, to invoke his aid in their efforts. The Governor received them courteously, assured them of his sympathy in their object, and promised that if an opportunity of aiding them should offer, his assistance should not be withheld. It is also worthy of note that a motion made in the Senate last winter to change the Constitution of the State so as to give to all citizens, duly qualified, the right of suffrage, without regard to complexion, received the support of more than a third of the members present. The vote stood—10 yeas to 18 nays. This, in the most conservative branch of the legislature, is a highly encouraging beginning, and warrants the expectation that a litle perseverance on the part of those who have taken the matter in hand will secure a successful end.

> It is usual on occasions like this, when sumning up the evidences of public sentiment to include the testimony of the pulpit. If we had nothing else to appeal to, however, in proof of our progress, our report, we fear, would not be very encouraging .-The most that can be said of our clergy and churches, as a body-if this be saying anything-is that they are not retrograding .-Possibly they may be slowly on the advance. The idea that they are, finds some support in the fact they no longer publicly and openly advocate slavery. A few years ago the most ingenious arguments in support of the Bible authority for slavery, that were framed, came from our ministers, and were advanced boldly in our pulpits and religious newspapers, and in the resolutions of our ecclesiastical meetings. Now there are few clergymen who are willing to be recognized as the apologists for slavery, and if there be any newspapers that will consent to take this responsibility, it is such only as the so called Christian Observer, which circulates largly among the slaveholders of the South. But the testimony, as we before said, from the position of the church and clergy, is rather doubtful. It is of a negative character. The most that can be said of them-with a few honorable exceptions-is that they are not the open advocates and apologists of slavery.

THE CUBA CRUSADE.—The serjeant-major of the late famous army of invasion which rendezvoused at Round Island, has undertaken to explain to the editor of the St. Louis IN HEAVEN," &c. Republican, the plan and object of the expepedition. The men, he states, were to have been shipped to the Island of Lopez to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object that, will you, in this age and country." The was the establishment of a Republican Gov- letter-writer must be of the freshest importaernment in Cuba. For the present the ex- tion not to know that this is one of the most pedition has been abandoned, but Colonels White and Biscoe, the leaders, entertained

Slavery as it Is.

From the Louisville Examiner. As an illustration of one of the phases in which negro slavery presents itself to a professing Christian people, we would ask attention to a few statements of facts, as taken

from one of our daily papers.

In the "Louisville Democrat" of 28th December last, we find this paragraph, under the head of Police reports:

"A negro was arraigned on the charge of stealing clothes from the store of B. B. Anderson & Co.

"The Judge asked where were the articles stolen? "The Marshall said the gentlemen had re-

tained them, and did not come into court to "His Honor directed the Police officers to bring into court all articles found in the pos-

session of thieves—as it was the only means by which they could be induced to come forward and prosecute. In the present case he ordered the negro to be discharged-remarking to the officers, that when they found a negro pilfering, to take him out and give him just as many as he could well bear, and not Now, if this direction of the Hon. Judge

to the Police officers of this city is the law of slavery, (and we have no reason to suppose that it is not) what security has the negro against unjust violence? The police officers are the accusers, witnesses, judge and executioners, with no limit to the punishment they may see fit to inflict, except the capability of Philadelphia. Friend Neall conceived the the negro to bear it. Nay, more: suppose the what law could you punish the officer? The crime (if it be a crime under the instructions of the Hon. Police Judge,) could only be de-

of the negro to bear a whipping." Now, we do not say that this state of things is unnecessary and wrong, if slavery be right; for long-continued slavery may have made as to render it necessary that he should be summarily punished without a form of trial. The negro, we suppose, furnishes no exception to the old adage, "treat a man like a dog, and he will become a dog;" but we beg leave to suggest to those of our fellow-citizens, who regard these unfortunate creatures as endowed with the feelings and failings of our common humanity, whether it becomes us, as an honorable, high-minded, and Chrisit were the wiser policy to labor diligently

-As a further illustration of the nature of taken from one of our daily papers. In the

"Negro Man Shot .- A negro man belonging to Howard Christy, Esq., was shot about 8 or 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, on Pearl street, near Walnut, by Mr. Wm. Forwood. Mr. Forwood saw the man steal a saddle, from a horse opposite his house, and on attempting to arrest him he resisted, and while endeavoring to escape, Mr. F. shot and wounded him. On the matter being represented to Judge Joyes, of the Police Court, he refused to take cognizance of the case.-We were told last night that the ball passed entirely through the body of the negre man, and that he was not expected to live."

And on the succeeding day the following appears in the same paper:

"The negro man who was shot by young Mr. Forwood, on Wednesday night last, died

vesterday morning." Mr. Forwood is well known as one of our most respectable citizens, and is an active, and intelligent member of the Baptist church. We suppose he acted in this matter in conformity with what he considered to be his duty, as he voluntarily came into court the next morning, and submitted biaself to the

xamination of the lawful authorities. The Judge it would seem refused to take ognizance of the case, and here, so far as anything has been made public, the matter is

Now, we seriously submit the question to those of our fellow citizens who recognise the negro as a human being, subject to all the frailties and sins of our common humanity; redeemed by the blood of a common Savior, accountable to a common Father, and to be judged at the same solemn judgment seat, whether this state of things i right; and whether it is the proper vocation of Christian Ministers, to labor heart and hand for the perpetuation of a system that renders it necessary for negroes to be thus

Is there not something singularly absurd to recognize the negro as a brother, and yet in many respects treats him like a horse or a dog? and can there possibly be sincerity in the prayer which is so often offered by slavery-defending christians in the presence of whites and blacks, commencing with these words of touching simplicity and fearful sublimity, "OUR FATHER WHICH ART

CUSTOMS OF THE "CHIVALRY." A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Brandywine, Delaware, says they have a curious, od-fashioned custom in that State, "that for certain offences, women shall be stripped and tied to a post and publicly whipped .-Yes, whipped, or rather lashed, until the blood flows down their backs! Think of cherished reserved rights of the chivalric

Dangers of Slavery.

Southern Slaveholders and their Northern apologists are continually harping about the blessings of Slavery, as exhibited in the happy and contented condition of the slaves; the love and attachment they manifest for their masters, and the perfect security the latter feel while surrounded by their patri-archal institution. These tales, however, are ntended for Northern ears; and quite another phase is assumed when slaveholders come to reason among themsetves about what pertains to their present peace and security .-Witness the following article from a late Mississippi paper. What a picture does it present of Slaveholding life!

From the Canton (Miss.) Creole.

PATROLS. Mr. Editor :- Permit me, through the medium of the Creole, to call the attention of trols in our county. At this time-when there is such alarming agitation on the slave question - every prudential measure that will contribute to our internal quiet, should trols will do this, I imagine few will ques-

The fearful agitation now threatening the Union on the slave question, should be sufthe growing insubordination among the slaves in the South, and it appears to me as try, past all doubt. This was the faith of the measure of security.

I am aware that there are some who opthat it is the duty of every man to patrol his at this time; no intelligent man at the North own premises; and in a community of large | doubts that slavery is doomed, and must ere plantations, this plan may do; for there the owners are under the two-fold obligation of economy and interest to keep strict watch. But those who own but few slaves are not under the same necessity, and, indeed, can-not afford to "mount guard." The result is, that after nightfall, slaves in the country are literally "at large," and no more called for by their owners until the next day's work commences. What better opportunity could be asked for organizing a deadly plot? This no one advocated it, and whatever expectathe presence of abolition incendiaries and away and left no trace. How is it now?ny suspicious vagrant characters been ob- tors of slavery, and lovers of emancipation; eighteen months. The late startling case in tence of many of these dignitaries, yet the

Looking at all these facts, it seems to me the public mind on this subject. Having every civilized nation on the earth clamoring no just appreciation of its turpitude, and no sincere desire for its abolition. If it had, the system could not endure for a day. It would appointed by a convention of our disfran
ist at all, we give another statement of fact as a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be a "great moral and political evil," we should be "great moral and political evil," and more than half our own citizens denouncing it as a "great moral and political evil," we should be "great moral and political evil," we should be "great moral and political evil," we should be "great moral and political evil," and "great moral and political evil," we should be "great moral and p feel that we slumber on a volcano when we are careless on this subject.

The history of our country will show that every insurrection among the slaves, from that of 1795 on the coast of Louisiana, to that of 1835 in Madison county, has occur-red at a time when there was the most profound security, to all appearance. Altho' no record is made of the fact, I bave no doubt but it is equally true, that immediately prior to each, there was no patrol organization, or if any, a very insufficient system. Many citizens of this county can remember that in '34 and '35 there was scarcely such a thing known as a patrol in the country, until the people were aroused to a sense of their danger by accident only, in time to save them-

selves from massacre. Scarcely a week passes now but some later evidence of the insubordination among the slaves occurs in our State. Where is to be the end of this, without some system to force order among them? I see none more probable than another outbreak accomplishing the death of thousands of our citizens. and desolating the country.

But I have already said more than there is any necessity for, perhaps, as my object is only to call the attention of our worthy policemen to the subject, believing they will give it the attention due to its importance, when PUBLIC SAFETY. consulting the

American Women.

The deaf and dumb indifference of the great mass of American women to the crying wrongs of the slave, is one of the strangest problems of the times. We cannot solve it at all to our satisfaction. Women are either wholly or measurably clear of some of the most potent influences that keep men in the wrong,-that is certain. The vile lust of office-the use of, and traffic in, intoxicating liquors-the thousand dishonest means employed in the acquisition of wealth-these things, we say, are mostly confined to the masculine gender; and of the stupid ignorance, the foolish pride, and the miserable in the species of christianity which professes prejudice that deform and disgrace humanity, a full share falls to the male side. Add to this, that women are always conceded to have quicker and deeper sympathies than men,-and we cannot explain the almost universal indifference manifested by the former, in regard to the millions of slaves in our land. We believe the women alone, if they would but arouse and wield it, possess the power to kill War, Slavery and Intemperance. Why will they not exercise it?

As to the Peace Question-can any one, with a single ray of Christian light in his bosom, doubt the atrocious wickedness of War? or that every one should promptly aid the noble efforts that are making for its total suppression? What sort of Christianity is that, which will do nothing to rid the earth of the fiendish scourge of war?-nay, which gravely votes for its infliction, prays for its success, and applauds and exalts the greatest murderers of their race! Heaven speed States. The slaveholding aristocracy govern cherished reserved rights of the chivalric people of one-half the Union.—Nat. A. S. Standard.

Fruits of the Anti-Stavery Agitation.

From the Boston Republican.

To decide whether the Anti-slaveay agitation here at the North has retarded or hastened emancipation, and of course our duty in relation to the whole subject, it is necessary to extend our view over the period of past thirty years, and compare the feelings and opinions both here and in the slave States on the slavery question, then and now. Has any change occurred in the views of prominent men, and of the masses, on the slave question, since 1830? If so, as I think will be admitted on all hands, both South and North, what is the primary or principal cause which has wrought this change? Let the facts answer.

In 1820, the Missouri controversy terminated in favor of the slave power. The North experienced, what on all hands was considered, a Waterloo defeat. The contest our Hon. Police Court to the subject of pa- between slavery and freedom terminatedwas abandoned on the part of the North, and given up as a hopeless controversy. Thereafter, it was generally conceded, that the slave power should have its own way in all be adopted. That an efficient system of pathings appertaining to slavery. Not a sylable of anti-slavery was publicly uttered, from one end of the country to the other. The whole question for more than ten years, was by tacit consent, left to the providence of ficient cause for the utmost vigilance on our God, and the chapter of accidents, so far as part. Add to this the more alarming fact of the North was concerned. The doom of slavery was considered fastened on the councriminal in us to neglect any—even the least | nation till 1831, ave, and long after that.— What is the prevailing hope now, of the lovers of freedom, and the prevailing fear of pose any system of patrol, on the ground the supporters of slavery? I need not say long be abolished; nor is there any intelligent slaveocrat at the South, whose absorbing fears do not point to the same result .-"As a man thinketh so is he"-and as a nation thinketh, so will its laws be. We know the thought of the nation up to 1836—and the signs of the present times leave but little doubt what its thought now is, or soon will

In 1831, emancipation was unthought of,county has probably never been free from tions were entertained, had passed quietly des, and but few such are required to Whig and Democrat, priest and politician, the whole slave population. And the doctors of divinity, and the model statesat no time in our history has so ma- men of the entire North, claim to be detesserved among us, as within the last twelve or and however hypocritical may be the premonths. The late startling case in arolina affords a fresh demonstration fact that these claims are put forth by the for the poor and suffering? Alas! alas! too state of the moral atmosphere. "Assume a strange that there is such general apathy in virtue if you have it not," is an old adage, well understood by ambitious men.

Now, what has caused this revolution in lance of power, and places public men and parties under a sufficient bond for good behavior? Are we indebted to Henry Clay in this matter, the author of the Missouri compromise? The last we heard from him previous to his recent letter to Richard Pindell, was in the United States Senate, where he emphatically and explicitly declared his opposition to any scheme of emancipation whatever, either gradual or immediate. Nor has the church or political parties been instrumental in causing this change in public sentiment; but on the contrary, politicians and sectarians of every hue and grade, have uniformly striven to quell and put back this ris-ing spirit of anti-slavery among the people. No-to none of these can bonestly be laid the responsibility of the prevalence of an anti-slavery feeling and action throughout this land; but to those impracticable, outspoken anti-slavery men women, who first raised the standard of immediate emancipation, the duty of the slaveholder, and the right of give \$1000 bonds for his good behavior for

the slave. To those "gentlemen of ease" who mak speeches in Faneuil Hall and the Tabernacle; and mighty easy no doubt it was to make speeches in the face of furious mobs, thirsting for the speaker's blood, and under the ban of social degradation, as was the case throughout the free States in 1835 and 1836. And the means were the unvarnished declaration, that slaveholding was sinful, and slaveholders and abettors were culpable sin-

W. I. EMANCIPATION.—As Christianity higher than Heathenism—as Christ is higher than murderous Mars-so is the serene glory of that achievement of peaceful legislation higher than any glory of battle. Waterloo and Buena Vista may be forgotten, or may live only as offensive land-marks of a barbarous civilzation; but that act of Justice and Benevolence can never pass from the grateful recollection of mankind. Nor can it stand alone. It is the harbinger of those great days of the Future, destined to be emuzoned by the victories of peace.

Monarchical England, with the Act of Emancipation in her hands, points the way for republican America to follow. May God give us strength for the high endeavor!-HARLES SUMNER.

The recent intelligence from California clearly shows that the slaveholders and their agents are controlling affairs there. Dr. Gwynn, formerly a member of Congress from sissippi, Thomas Butler King of Georgia, Gov. Boggs of Missouri, Botts of Virginia, and others from the slave States, seem to have the control of the Convention. While the young enterprising men of New England are flocking there by thousands to reap a golden harvest, slaveholders are flocking there to control the Legislation and fill the offices of that young territory that will soon be asking admission into the sisterhood of Delinquencies of the Clergy.

From the True Democrat.

We reverence the man of God who proves the holiness of his calling by a simple, yet honest discharge of all his duties.

There is eloquence in the voice of a minister; it falls like sweet music on the ear when it goeth up in prayer, or swells like a terrible blast as it lays bare the heart of the sinner; yet there is deeper eloquence still in holy life. That speaks to the soul, as words wrapped in fire, fail to do. It is the crowning beauty of goodness. Men gaze upon it, speak of it, and follow it, as heaven-inspired, even while clad in earth's vesture.

Learning possesses not necessarily this hoy life; nor genius; nor yet the gift to move men to tears, or to drive them from the ways of sin. Nor is poverty, or ignorance, or half lettered philosophy because uninformed, de-prived of it. The holy life seems to be part and parcel of the character of some human beings-to grow up with them; and to make self-sacrifice, endurance, disinterestedness, and truthfulness, the essence of their spirit. And when they go out among their fellows, they act so directly and simply-speak on all subjects with so much quiet beauty, honesty and force, that they who are near them cannot help listening to their counsels, and, while listening, resolving to obey them.-But it is rare—oh how rare !—to witness this holy life in sacred places-to see Gop's ministers thus true to duty. And why is it so? Because they do not speak the truth that is in them, as they see it and feel it .- And when this is so, the world knows by instinct that they do not. And therein ministers fail and do irreparable injury to the cause of religion itself; for although large congregations support them-though they are eloquenthough they are influential and considered popular, yet they have no ferver of soulione of that sacred union which matures spiritual life, and which can only inspire hose whom they can instruct. The Master came, a peasant from a hamlet

among the wilds of Gallilee, and went about doing good. He courted no earthly power. He bowed before no human prejudice. He neither paused to enquire what the Hebrew world said or wiled. He obeyed the voice of the Father within him, and as he taught on the hill-side or mingled with the crowd on the beach of the lake, or stood up a teacher in the lone places or thronged marts, did what that bade him do. Do his followers likewise? Dare they, in distant approach to the majesty of his divine goodness, speak cringe before authority, who are bound by fetters of selfishness and of fear, when they

should wear only the bright badge of freedom. Sabbath days come and go as of old; public sentiment—driven the two political parties from their former positions, and bro't into action a third party, which bolds the balance of the ministers of the gospel have no plea to enter in behalf of the bond-no protest to make for their poor kindred in blood and color-no denunciation to offer against that slavery which dooms both to a hopelesa degradation.

We ask not that this subject shall be made perpetual theme of pulpit discourse; we lo not desire that it shall be thrust before the public; but there are times—fit hours—when ministers might enforce the new commandment which our Savior gave, and be asserters of the Right, and defenders of the down-

Rev. Jarvis C. Bacon, indicted in Grayson co., Va., for the crime of lending Frederick Douglass' Narrative and an Anti-Slavery Sermon, has been tried and acquitted. He acknowledged the circulation of the books, but denied that they were incendiary. The Judge was greatly surprised at the verdict. and after his full acquittal, required him to twelve months. He was also bound over on two indictments in \$200 each, for violating this law of the Christian and republican State of Virginia, viz: "Any free person, who, by speaking or writing, shall maintain that owners have no right of property in their slaves, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punished by confinement in jail not more than one year, and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars!"

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?-The following advertisement appears in the National Intelligencer, Washington, which publishes the official correspondence of our Government, by authority:

"PUBLIC SALE OF A NEGRO WOMAN .- On Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at the public ail in this city, at 12 M., will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, a Negro Woman, about 22 years of age, named Jane.

"Sept. 20. C. W. Boteler, Auct."

The jail at which this woman was advertised to be sold, is owned and officered by our Government. Who then will say that the people of the United States are not individually and collectively responsible for all the transactions done there by the authority of our laws? Or, if the people are not responsible, where rests the responsibility?

STRENGTH OF EMANCIPATION.—From the careful examination of the returns of our late election in Kentucky, as published in the last number of the Commonwealth, we learn that in twenty-four counties and the city of Louisville, Emancipation candidates for Convention were run, and these received 10,102 votes. Excluding Louisville, the vote averaged 347 to the county, and we belive that upon a fair test the strength of this question would be found to exceed this; but upon this data there would be shown over 35,000 Emancipation votes now in Kentucky.

In view of such evidences of the strength of Emancipation sentiment in the State, we From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Every now and then we see it asserted that the system of chattel-slavery at the South is no worse than that of wages-slavery at the North, and that land monopoly is at the bottom of the evil. The apostles of this gospel are not content with the simple preaching of their doctrines, but pepper their discourses with interjectional sniffs at the Abolitionists. We confess that we can see no logical continuity here; ony more than in Chas. Lamb's famous case of the turnin crop and the boiled shoulders of mutton. If wages-slavery were the worst of the two, the Abolitionists would not be guilty of making it so, nor does it follow that chattel-slavery is not bad enough because it is not so bad as something else.— But it is the fashion for every one who has a panacea for our social evils, to head their advertisements with a Beware of Quacks!

The Abolitionists do not profess to have found any panacea. One particular evil has presented itself prominently to their minds, and they set to work to eradicate it. For so it is that by its own elective affinities each mode of reform takes up the minds that belong to it and are suited to carry it on, and leaves all the rest. We smile sometimes when we see an honest person stumbling over the Lazarus lying on his own doorstep, in his hurry to drop in his mite for another Lazarus at the antipodes. But meanwhile, perhaps, another sympathy is making its way over from the antipodes under precisely similar circumstances. It is not till we have reached the highest class in the school of life that we learn the great lesson that Nature is wiser than we. Nor are we satisfied that the walls of limitation which she has built up bround us have any solidity, till we have knocked bur heads against them all. And then, perhaps, we spend the rest of our days ht rubbing our sore pates. No doubt the ravens which supplied Elijah left some poor fellow bewaiting the loss of his dinner, and Wishing for bow and arrow to make instant examples of those thievish birds. Let us endeavor, brother land-reformer, not only to be satisfied, but even to be thankful for each other, and go about our respective works with a better heart. Perhaps we Abolitionists have but one idea, but that is no reason why you should endeavor to take away from us the one idea that we have. Concede, for the argument's sake, that you are in the same predicament, and suppose we should try the experiment of clubbing our two ideas for the benefit of those that have none. Here would be practical Association. We are not entirely prepared to grant that the Abolitionists are totally deprayed, for we have never yet found a man without some good in him, no, not even a doughtace.

Suppose there is no adequate help for us but in a thorough social re-organization, yet we must remember that the first thing nee ful is to convince the stupid Body Politic that he is sick at all. Or rather, perhaps, we must begin by waking him up to make him capable of conviction. Once waked and convinced, it will be for the patient himself to choose between our respective pathies .-We confess that the arguments of the antiland-monopolists are entirely conclusive, and we admit the great importance (especially in our new and as yet not fully peopled country.) of beginning rightly. But after all, if comprehensive kind before spoken of, it may be questioned whether the scheme of either the Land-reformer or the Abolitionist alone will be sufficient.

On the whole we think it wise for each man to put his hand strenuously to that wo which has for him the strongest attraction. We may then be sure that we are all working together for good. Let us take courage, and be thankful that the good Father has ravens ready for every Elijah perishing in the wilderness. We will not complain that they are not all detailed for the particular services which we think most important, and surely we will not shoot poisoned arrows at the divinely-commissioned birds flying with the bread of life in any direction. Or, suppose the ravens tall to quarrelling with beak and claw among themselves, what becomes of the bread, and, worse yet, of the Elijahs?

We do not see how any advantage is to spring from disputes as to whether this or that injurious system is entitled to an evil pre-enimence, but we are not to be supposed as granting that chattel-slavery is no worse than wages-slavery. It is one of those assertions which recoil disastrously upon those who make them. Opinion resembles a pendulum in this, that it swings as far back bewond the gravitating point on one side, as it has been forced beyond it on the other. And here the parallel unfortunately too often ends. For, having an inward faculty of resistance, it ceases to oscillate and remains obstinately tixed in its retrograde position.

This matter of comparative miseries is hardly one to be settled by argument. Our human instincts decide it for us at once, and without appeal. We do not believe that there is a hired laborer (man or woman) in America who would exchange conditions with the fattest and sleekest slave in the South, not even though it were to be owned by Henry Clay or General Taylor himself. Were the ques tion one solely of physical well being, it would not bear argument for a moment.-The Southern Quarterly Review estimates the annual expense of a plantation slave at thirty-five dels, a year, or less than ten cents a day.

But it is not a question of mere bodily comfort. The condition of the bired laborer everywhere is one which admits of exceptions in favor of superior energy and intelligence. That of the slave knows no exception, but crushes all to one dead level of stupid animalism or sullen despair. The slave Boston for San Francisco via Cape Horn, has no hope but that weary northward flight, and one brig and one ship from Fall River. the bloodhounds and the worse than bloodhounds at his heels, and that horrible distrust parties of emigrants, overland to the gold of every human being in his heart. And at the very outset we are met by this great distinction of complexion which makes the poor Fort Smith Herald, says: runaway an object of suspicion South of

tumely North of it. Nor is it only in the condition of the slave that the Abolitionist finds an imperative reawhich he is the victim. Slavery has paralyzed those fine instincts and energies of our Republic which should have rendered it not only the example but the protector and defender of freedom all over the world. It has corrupted the integrity of our public men the winter. and made them as statesmen only not re

Allow that by freeing the slave you only raise him to the ownership of himself, and that this in the present condition of society is a losing species of property. But you also do more. The same blow which strikes off the fetters of the slave, makes our public men (the exemplars and moulds of our youth) also owners of themselves, nay, to a greater Salem, Ohio, November 10, 1849. nearly all of Christendom-and the residue is or less degree, liberates every one us. Then you and I and all of us rise up. If it be said that Slavery is only one pustule indicating the presence of disease in the whole social system, we are not concerned to deny it .-Only, let not this be an argument for apathy, for letting alone, or for so generalizing and dissipating the efforts of reform that they Kentucky. Though, as has already been sta-

fail of reaching particular evils. We have great doubts of the possibility of arousing a community to the wickedness of monopolizing land, who feel no stings of conscience at monopolizing man. We do not believe that a man can be convinced of the sinfulness of paying small wages, while he is allowed to retain his belief in the rightfulness of paying none at all. In short, we do not feel entirely convinced that it is best to put the eart before the horse. At the same time we are willing to grant the perfect right

poor old world and satisfy it of its miserable condition by degrees. Let us assault (at east, let those of us who feel it a duty) the he takes at least as many out. At present tem of human bondage. there are so many kind friends speaking at once, and dividing their breath between recommending their own particular pills and charging each other with the intention to to be eaten, drunk, or avoided, but some one has found in it the root of all evil, and amid so much confusion of Indian Doctors, Vegetable Doctors, Cold and Hot Water Doctors, and what not, this generation feels inclined to go on in the old way as its elders had done own opinions and measures in no wise depends upon the wrongfulness of those of anyybody else, nor has any natural connection with it. The first thing is to know our their proper vocation, and are happy to think unless they make provision for their removal that there are others doing the same .- J. R. L. from the State, and against their return.

From the Louisville Examiner. Shall the Discussion go on?

By all means. Discussion is all that is needed to secure the final triumph of Emancipation. "Discussion all that is needed?" claims one, "why I thought that action It is the action of men's minds and hearts, risdiction. and that is the action which slavery has most occasion to dread, and emancipation most occasion to desire. The friends of slavery are wise in frowning upon discussion. They and talking about slavery and its presence may not disturb them, but let them begin to examine the subject and at once they become uneasy. They see that the subject will not

consistency, which waves with its right hand the banner of freedom over every foreign nation struggling for its rights, and with its left three millions within its own borders. 'Free- make the profit to be more than three per Mr. Nuttall, to allow any citizen of Kentucky dom abroad, 'slavery at home,' are singular cent. mottees to be inscribed on a nation's banner.

hard to reconcile Christianity with slavery. Vest more capital in slave property. It is against That very plain, yet comprehensive rule hem to do unto him' troubles him a little. right,' He cannot easily convince himself that the egroes are beyond that golden rule, and he very sure that, if he were in their place, e should not understand that rule as requirng him to be kept in bondage, ignorance and degradation. Thus class after class of probably, some gentlemen may take exception men become dissatisfied with slavery as soon to. I say, there is no man living, that sees in as they are led to examine it fairly. They see that it will not bear examination; that the more deeply it is probed the more un-sound it proves. It was well said by a provery man, formerly of Lexington, now a esident of Louisville, when talking with an emancapationist, "I will not discuss the matter with you; we pro-slavery folks have to go it blind." Let there be a general and thorough discussion, and men will not be that we do not know when it will come is perble "to go it blind," and not being able "to go it blind," they will be very apt not " to go at all. Let the subject be discussed, and men will think rightly and feel rightly, and thus thinking and feeling they will be at no ready a great diminution in the value of that loss in acting rightly. Right action follows right thinking as surely as night follows day.

very strongly towards California. The steamship Alabama sailed from New Orleans for Chagres on the 14th ult, with a large number of passengers. In the list of passengers published in the N. Orleans papers, we perceive that some were accompanied by as many as four servants, while others took only one or two. We suppose that the proper reading of the word servants in this connex- his flat that this institution is to cease, it will ion is SLAVES. On the 23d and 24th two cease, and no human effort can arrest it. brigs, one ship and one schooner sailed from Accounts are almost daily received from

A letter from Santa Fe, Aug. 15, in the

Mason and Dixon's line, and of life-long conen died-their wagons were scattered, and were out of provisions.'

A letter dated Fort Laramie, August 26th, con for combating the atrocious system of says that the health of that post is excellent, game abundant, and fine water is obtained by digging a few feet from the Laramie. The last of the California emigrants passed that Is it not a scene that human nature revolts at post on the day previous, in hopes of reach- the sight of: Is it not a scene that no man, un-

Trains of Mormons continued to pass the erful? But what is there in the African slave proaches to each other. Worse than this, it fort on their way to the State of Descret.— trade which makes it more inexcusable? There, as ever, and directs his efforts against the com-Quite a number of California emigrants will by the laws of war, as practiced among those munists and socialists, which are still formidable nity itself, and made things customary with also winter in Deseret. The Indians in the barbarians, prisoners are brought in and sold as in our eastern departments. Unfortunately his tis which ought to thrill us with indignation neighborhood of the fort were quiet, and slaves. Well, the captor has a right to the life health is evidently giving way, which, to me, is occasionally visited it. - Burrit's Christ. Cit. of his prisoner, according to their laws of war- a great cause for sorrow." - Christ. Citizen.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

Kentucky Convention.

An earnest, and it is to be hoped, a profitable discussion has been going on in the Convention as robbers and pirates, and the committers of now in session to amend the Constitution of high treason. Slavery as well in its moral as in its political manity. Others contend that the system is not it difficult to point it out. course, quote Scripture in proof of the divinity lowing sentiment: of the peculiar institution. All, however, seem "I am not unwilling to declare here, before

On the 10th of October, Mr. Grey submitted a proposition that the Article of the Constitu- for all time to comtion relating to slavery should never be chan- Mr. Clarke's views seem to be "purely Amer-

tion, relative to slavery, to the following effect: whipping women, and selling little children! power to emancipate the slaves without the own business and the next to mind it. We consent of their owners; and that masters shall tion; and that the Bible sanctioned it. think that the Abolitionists are laboring in be prohibited from emancipating their slaves,

That power shall be granted to the Legisla- its voice must and will be heard. In my section ture to prevent the importation of slaves into of the country, no man believes in incorporating the State, and to provide for the removal of the the gradual emancipation system in the Constifree colored population ; -and that the Legislature shall be required to pass laws making it who look forward to the period when Kentucky felony, punishable by penitentiary, for any free shall be indeed redeemed and disenthralied by was needed." Well, dear sir, discussion is colored person to emigrate into the State, or for the irresistible genius of universal emancipation. action, and a most powerful kind of action. any emancipated slave to remain within its ju-

Mr. Turner submitted a proposition to prohibit in the Constitution the importation of slaves, as merchandize. Mr. Turner, slaveholdshow full well that the only safety of their er as be is, sees in the signs of the times the cer- some branch, at least, of the principles of the beloved institution is in mental inaction and tainty that slavery in Kentucky cannot exist law of 1833. Are we, who have stood by the moral lethargy. Keep men from thinking forever, and appears desirous that the number of its victims shall henceforth diminish rather than increase.

"There is about sixty-one millions of dollars glows with love of liberty, finds it hard to reconcile republicanism with slavery. It seems capital invested, or about half as much as the to him somewhat strange for a man who moneyed capital would yield. But suppose the loves his own freedom dearly, to hold other next profit to be three per cent., it is a proposimen in bondage, and he cannot quite satisfy himself that a nation can take pride in its have made a little calculation, which I will submit to the Committee; and, I believe, if there be any error in it, it will be found on the side of making slave labor more valuable than it hand waves the dark flag of slavery over really is; and, by that calculation, I cannot

"Well, then, in a pecuniary point of view, as The religious man, who aims to be guided a mere calculation of dollars and cents, if I am | carried. by conscience and the word of God, finds it right in my estimate, it is not our interest to inthe interest of the Commonwealth to do it; about 'doing unto others as he would have manifestly so, if I am right, or anywhere near

After arguing at considerable length that slave property must ere long become even less profitable than at present, Mr. Turner says:

"Now, I make use of one observation which, the hand of Providence what I see, that does not perceive that there is a power at work above us that is above all human institutions, and one that will yet prevail, even in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. Yes, there is a power at work which is above all human power, and one which we cannot resist.

"I do not say that I desire this; but that it is coming—that it is as steadily marching upon us as we are marching forward to the grave, and feetly certain, from the evidence around us: and should we go on investing our capital in this property, we shall find this to be the case .-Why, sir, in the State of Maryland, there is alkind of property. I do not say that there is a positive diminution in the State of Virginia, but it ceases to increase to the extent that it did for-THE TIPE OF EMIGRATION is still setting merly. The shadow upon the sun-dial is advancing sufficiently to show that this is not growing or increasing in that State; at all events, that the increase is not so great as in times past. And the same thing has already from the power which we cannot resist. may tie it up-I desire that it should be restrictrd by whatever legislation we may adopt upon that subject-but when the Deity has sent forth

> The slave trade between the States he declares to be no better than the Foreign Slave Trade, in relation to which he says:

"The whole civilized world has turned its back upon the African slave trade; even Portugal is low coming into civilization and Christianity upon this subject, if I may be allowed the exened nations of the earth. And what is there in the African slave trade that is worse than to go into another State and to bring slaves from thence, tearing mothers from their children, any offence charged against them; driving them along in chains, as if they were beasts of prey? ing the gold placers before the setting in of less he is determined to engage in this traffic, can look upon without feelings deep and pow-

fare. He may kill him if he pleases. I am no apologist for this; but it is inflicting upon him a weaker punishment. There is suffering, to be I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR sure, upon the passage; and there is suffering IT-THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE IN- experienced by those whom we send out to Africa, but when they arrive here they get the benefit of civilization; they are placed in a more elevated scale than they occupied before. But coming in-have denounced this traffic, and put those who are engaged in it upon a footing with those who are guilty of the worst crimes that can be committed against humanity. They refuse them an honorable death, but hang them

These sentiments, coming after his statement ted, not a single Emancipation candidate was that most of the slave States depend upon negro elected, yet there is much difference of opinion, raising and selling as a means of living, and that even among the slaveholders who compose that negroes are their "staple production in reality," Convention. Much has been said concerning must have been regarded by some of the memhers as a little fanatical!

are slaveholders, many of them admit that Sla- ion that there was a great difference between claims the right to hold property in man, and very is, in itself, an evil-an outrage upon hu- the Domestic and Foreign slave trade, but found

immoral—that it is in accordance with the high- Mr. Clarke was in favor of allowing citizens of our neighbor to do so, if he find it profitable. est right, and calculated to promote the best in- to buy slaves and bring them into the State .-It is best to proceed gradually with the terests both of master and slave. These, of He took the responsibility of expressing the fol-

argest sins first, for we may be sure that if to agree that, at present, nothing should be the State and the world, my belief that slavery, one devil brings seven others in with him, done towards ridding their State of the vile sys- as it exists in the slave States of this Union, elevates the character of the white race, its dignity, its morals; and I trust we shall frame a Constitution that will perpetuate slavery in this State

poison, that the World seems really in dan- ged unless by a vote of "two-thirds of each ican." He has doubtless, if he would express ger of a serious relapse. There is nothing House of the Legislature at two successive sesthem freely, some exalted ideas of human charsions, and by a vote of two-thirds of the people neter-"its dignity and its morals"! Doubtat two successive elections." This would vir- less he attributes the degradation and the tually place the amendment of the Constitution, wretchedness of the Turks and other barbarians in this respect, beyond the power of the people. to the fact that they have—such of them as ev-A series of provisions was also presented by er reached that dignified and humane practice before it. Meanwhile the rightfulness of our the Committee on the revision of the Constitu- abandoned the habit of stealing men, and That the General Assembly shall have no Several members expressed their opinion that slavery was a blessing to Kentucky and the Na-

Mr. Root said :

"The Emancipation party in Kentucky is not only respectable, numerous, and intellectual, but tution; but there are divers men, some of our most distinguished men, and slaveholders, too, It matters not whether it comes in ten, tirteen, twenty, or even a thousand years, they desire that our policy shall look forward to the period when Kentucky shall be redeemed-when she shall possess within her borders a numerous body of free laborers-and when we shall be in fact a free State. I desire to be heard upon law of 1833, we who have battled for it for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and, in short, are the policy and principles contained in that law, now to be abandoned because a little junto of immediate Emancipationists or Abolitionists choose to occupy ground that nearly the entire State has occupied for sixteen years? Are we to be driven from any position because our enemies get upon our platform? Are we desirous to make Kentucky the great slave mart of the United States, because the immediate Emancipationists choose to get on the platform on which we stood fairly clearly and last Legislature chose to lay violent hands on that sacred law?"

The question being taken on an amendment to the report of the Committee, proposed by the right to import slaves for his own use, it was

"The gentleman from Madison says we are not able to pay for Emancipation-that we are ance lecture. He recognized me in the crowd, not able to pay even the interest on the debt and invited me to the stand. I accepted and that would be thus created. That may be all trust, is to exist for centuries, and how this thing may be hereafter, no man can tell. There is a time when slavery will cease. The Indian has receded before the Saxon, and still recedes. In the march of population, when white labor becomes cheaper and crowded, slave labor will yield to it. And the day will come, when thus lepreciated in value, and some country to which they may be sent is found, it may be the desire of those who shall come after us, to free their slaves, and to do it without a resort to revolution. And when that day shall come, I wish them to act as in their judgment is right; but I also desire to indicate to them in this Constituion that the foundation of this Government is laid in justice, and that property acquired under its sanction is not to be invaded without compensation to the owner. I am not one of those the propose to provide in this Constitution for the perpetuity of slavery. I recognize the principle that every people have a right to form their own Government, and to change, alter, or modify it, as they may deem the interests of society to require; and whenever those who may come after us shall desire so to do, I shall res content that they in their judgment shall do what they deem right upon this and upon all other subjects. Therefore, I do not expect in this Constitution to make slavery perpetual, and beyond the reach of those who shall come after

It would seem, from the tone and spirit of the Convention, that a vast change is yet to be wrought in the public mind of Kentucky before the State will rid itself of the curse of slavery. The subject now is before the people-the struggle has commenced, and the destruction of the monster, sooner or later, is sure.

LAMARTINE .- A letter from Paris in the Boston Post, corrects certain erroneous statements made lately with respect to M. Lamartine, and places him in a light to command our respect

and sympathy. The writer says: "Lamartine is in the country. He bears with singular fortitude the almost total loss of his separating husbands from their wives, without private fortune, and the forced sale of his ancestral lands, for the preservation of which he had made such ample, too ample sacrifices. He has very nobly and stoically refused to accept the proceed of a large subscription which had been planned in his behalf, and which would have yielded about £40,000—a sum sufficient to pay

They Feel the Pressure.

Church, but by the pressure of opinion from which should have accompanied the letter. without, ecclesiastical bodies are compelled to S. M. Janney, published in last week's Bark take some notice of the nation's pet sin, and to was omitted. As it explains the motives which act in such a manner as to seem, to the eye of prompted him to the course he pursued in the the careless observer, to be opposed to it. The Yearly Meeting, relative to J. A. Dugdala Presbyterian Synod (New School) of the West- discourse, and to the Green Plain and Waterload ern Reserve adopted at its late meeting the fol- epistles, we think that justice to him requires lowing Memorial to the General Assembly:

We distinguish between voluntary and invol-

untary slavery. We believe there are cases in

which the legal relation between master and slave may exist, without guilt on the part of the master. If a person be compelled by the force of law and circumstances to sustain that relation, while at the same time he regards it as wrong, and he does what he can to rid himself of it, we have no disposition to deny him Christian or Ministerial fellowship. But very differbearings. Though all the members, we believe. Some of the members expressed the opin- ent is it with the voluntary slaveholder, who who endeavors to vindicate that right on the ground of law, expediency, and religion, and who is opposed to measures to emancipate We do not say that the latter class of slaves. slaveholders may not be Christians. We judge no man. What degree of prejudice, ignorance and wrong-doing-long cherished and confirmed by education and habit, may exist with Divine grace, we pretend not to determine. It is who had adopted rules of discipline somewhat difficult, however, even for the charity that 'hopeth for all things,' to believe that Christians, and especially Christian ministers, in this enlightened age, can cling to and attempt to justify a system of oppression and wickedness so apalling as American slavery. But admitting fitable discussion. such to be Christians, is it not our duty to bear witness against their sin, and to have no fellowship with it? We feel that the time has come, when, as a Synod, we must express our utter abhorrence of Slavery and practically look to an actual, entire, and early separation from it. We are sincerely attached to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. We wish and hope to continue our connection with it; and with it to employ whatever influence we have, to remove all scandals and offences, and to pericet the beauty and the strength of our beloved Zion. We cannot think, however, of such a protracted continuance of our connecion with slaveholding ministers or churches and individuals as must imply a connivance at the sin of voluntary slaveholding; and we, therefore, feel constrained to urge on the General Assembly the adoption of such measures as will amount to a full disayowal of all fellowship with the voluntary holding of men as property.

This nonsense about the 'legal relation' is manner by quoting an expression of Nar out forth as gravely as if it had never been pro- Bonaparte's, that "there is only a steel to a also how coolly these reverend divines can talk about their undisguised relations to a Church ded disapprobation of his course in bring ean't think of a protracted approval of an institution which makes merchandize of human beings; but they mean to stick to it for the pressible with unmeaning professions. The same ours in its organization and mode of action. influence which extorts from them this reluctant them, from very shame, to do something for Hu- state of excitement. manity and Freedom.

Coming to Repentance.

the Practical Christian, gives the following il. after having set up a Society of their own, it is lustrations of the progress of truth and the pow-

"I still continue to preach and lecture, though I do not travel so much as formerly, being not quite as able to undergo fatigue as in my more outhful days. Many years were then spent in "casting bread upon the waters," which begin now to come back to me in my old age. Then I was threatened by mobs; now, many of the same persons, who knew not what they did (and whom I forgive,) are willing to acknowledge The President of the Convention, Mr. Guth- me as as a pioneer for good. I will give you rie, in speaking of the general question of Sla. two instances. Some time ago in Cincinnati, while passing along the side-walk, I saw a large group in the market place listening to an eloquent Irishman, who was delivering a tempercommenced a short address by expressing my very true; but this Government, this State, I gratification at seeing the speaker who preceded me so worthily engaged, as I knew him to have been a violent opposer in former days, when I was threatened in his own neighborhood with rotten eggs. He then made a public confession nd address, and wound up with a little more Irish blarney than I cared for.

The other instance was this: A friend asked me the other day if I knew who cut my bridle when I delivered an anti-slavery lecture a numer of years ago in Whitaker's school-house, causing me to walk part of the way home. I replied in the negative. Well, said he, W. A. and had suffered so much in his mind on that account, that he intended coming to my house pliment. some eight or ten miles, to make confession. I have not seen him here, however, but am glad that he has seen his folly and professed the religion of Christ. Men may try to stave off the reproaches of conscience, but it will execute its office. If we cannot forget past injuries, it is our duty to forgive those who commit them.

oublican has expressed in the following paraOne of the ranaways was a woman belong graph the idea which lies at the basis of the to Col. John Tilghman, of Queen Anne's co. scheme of African Colonization, and which that The Centercille Sentine, in referring to the man institution is so well calculated to foster. Its ny escapes of slaves, says : If something is savory comparison, moreover, illustrates the few slaves remaining on the Eastern Shore genuine spirit of Slavery, as well as the decency Maryland in a few years. They are running of

can occupy the same country upon terms of reward for the apprehension of two. James lands are gust on the one side, and the most deadly hate on the other. A rabbit and a skunk cannot comfortably occupy the same hole; nor can two distinct races of mankind enjoy the same political privileges while dwelling together, unss they amalgamate, which, as regards the whites and negroes, is too revolting to contemplate. Nothing but the domestic institution of it is said will apply to the next Congress for all servitude in the South, renders the existence of mission into the Union, as a State, to be called the African race at all supportable in the United

nian says, that in the month ending Aug. 20th, memorial to Congress. 3096 males, and 87 females, arrived at that port by sea. This only gives a proportion of one in forty-three. Now that everything is settling down in San Francisco, and society is putting on an aspect of arrangement and propriety, we know no place where a number of smart, handsome, educated girls could do so well. The gold finders want assistance in taking care of some to suppose that she was not the Miss Etthemselves and their money; and for this duty LIS, and on these suspicions reaching her cars none are so fit as women.

S. M. Janney's Letter.

Not by the force of genuine piety within the Owing to an oversight, the following note that we should publish it, especially as it places his conduct in a light different from that; which many Friends in Ohio have heretofore regarded it.

Many who were present, and heard friend Janney express a desire that J. A. Dugdale might not beinterrupted in his remarks, supposed this desire to originate in a willingness on his part that as the meeting was a public one, any person who felt called upon to do so, should be allowed to speak the convictions of his mind; rather than from a desire merely to avoid scene of confusion." And in relation to his proposition, that the epistles referred to should be read, many Friends gave him credit for a de. sire-or at least a willingness-to listen to the honest sentiments and advice, even of persons different from those which he might think the best; and not, as his note implies, from a con viction that the reading of them would be a less evil, than that of two or three days unpro-

His explanation does not, we confess, increase our former high opinion of friend Janney's liberality of spirit; though it will doubt less be satisfactory to many whose high opin ion he values more than he does ours .- J. B.

From Friends' Weekly Intelligencer. A paper has just been handed me containing an account of Ohio Yearly Meeting, held at 8 lem, which appears to require some notice it order that Friends may know my true position with regard to that portion of the Society is

Ohio who call themselves the reformers. It is true that I did request that J. A. Date dale might be permitted to proceed, but it was not until after he had been requested by som to sit down and by others to go on, when I a prehended a scene of confusion, and though better to suffer than contend. His discoun that time was begun in a most unproved to be nothing but cant and twaddle. Mark sublime to the ri liculous," and the whole te of his remarks was unsatisfactory to me. 1 pressed to him in a private interview my which sets the seal of sanctity upon the 'sum of all villanies'! Poor innocent souls!—they gational Friends, I thought it better under the circumstances to read them and take to ac upon them, than to consume two or three de in unprofitable debates; but I stated distinct as my view, that we could not with any advarent, and to cheat their followers as long as pos- tage correspond with a body so different from

I thought, as there was a considerable numand inadequate testimony will soon compel a refusal might increase the already pain.ul

If those who are called reformers, really think, as some of them assert they do, that the Society of Friends is standing in the way of human progress, and that its disci, line is rath Daniel Parker, writing from Clermont Co. to left at liberty to do all the good they can; be certainly very improper for them to claim a right among us to the disturbance of our me ings. There are among them many whom highly esteem, and although we differ in ou views I trust that I shall always treat them with courtesy and kindness

Tenth Mo., 4th, 1849. S. M. JANNEY.

SOUTHERN COURTESY .- The Anti-Slavery Standard, alluding to the courtesy of Southern editors, as manifested by their replies to its request for an exchange, says:

One of these reciprocations of courtesy had certainly the charm of being pithy and to the point. We are sorry that so foreible a writer should refuse us a periodical sight of his lucu-

"You and your paper be damned!"

We have no clue to the authorship of this cloquent denunciation, but we have a fancy that it ame from the editor of a religious paper. People of that class are uncommonly fond of these sulphurious haruspications, and it must have een a special relish to the author of this compact refutation of Abolitionism to encounter an adversary with whom no formalities need be observed, and who could be treated at once to the marrow of all theological controversy. We shall give the destiny which he recommends a proper amount of consideration. His including the Standard in the anathema would seem to onfessed to me some time since that he did it, | indicate that he attributes a soul to it, which as newspapers go, may be reckoned no small com-

E CAPE OF SLAVES .- The Baltimore Clippet says four or five valuable slaves, the property of Col. Edward Lloyd and Mrs. Tilgham of Taibot county, escaped on Saturday night. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the apprehension of two of them belonging to Col. Lloyd. Two others made their escape on Santay night from the THE COLONIZATION IDEA.-The Carolina Re- Bay-side, both of whom, however, were easign on Monday evening and lodged in Easton ja almost daily. Four sets of bills offering re-"The truth is, no two distinct races of people last week. Col. Edward Lloyd offers \$1,000 Bryan, Esq., offers \$300 for one. Charles Stevens, Esq., offers \$200 for one; and Messia James and Franklin Bright offers the same for another, belonging to the estate of their father.

THE Mormons, who have recently settled in the valley of the Great Salt Lake in California, the State of Descret. On the 3rd of July last, a resolution was passed by the general assembly to memorialize the Government for a State of Women in California.—The Alta Califor- W. Babbitt was chosen a delegate to present the

> AN IMPOSTER .- A lady calling herself Miss ELLIS, visited Cincinnati a few days since, and collected \$500 subscription for a periodical which, she said, she was about to issue in Philadelphia. Circumstances occurred, which led she ramosed with the cash,

The Church RANI

OLIVER JOHNSON-

in this place are deeply

of their respective zie

engaged in deadly the

other; not because cit

of its peculiar doctrine

or women than a belie

other, nor because the

lieve that the only wa

the atoning blood and great bone of contenti application of this bloc for they all acknowle dates for damnation, if them, and only hoped merits" of-somebed the only way to get " faith," and that this by God of "his own g faith was the " gift of even attain it only t were chosen "before world," or at least b tence. Others stout! claimed that the only " wash away their sins. infants ought to be bap cised, as in olden time it as a damning sin. S ought to be eaten and day-while others insithree months would an mankind were all " others thought it wa united in charging the human race upon old fa ate an apple. On such tous questions as these when a few strong blast trumpet leveled the wa Jericho, to re-build whi elly assisting each other show of sympathy and fi and Herod, but whether about it may perhaps b last wrote you the Disci has sought to amend somewhat, by doing an before. Whether it is credit the sequel will sh out a few weeks since, this church, that a color a slave, would lecture at jest was to raise money child yet in slavery. I to be quite remarkable prominent members of noted for their bitter op very agitation, stigmatizi of ill-names, should all a its misdeeds as to be will the responsibility of ciranti-slavery lecture, and When the evening arrive house was filled to overf was opened by singing a l and ardent prayer by the ing in all the technical and to a certain sect, so that it der what colors he sailes prayer was the "conver this he struggled lustily He seemed not to doubt t thing he saw fit, and he t earnestly to "pour out h bare his arm" for the co But he uttered not one race doomed to the mark block by American Christ sent a single petition to th for his wife and child in s n text and delivered a stance of which the au the most of them-hear He proved " from the Bi i. c. the Disciple church church of Christ on this way to enter this church ter-that possessing all of failing in this one, they w to the roasting flames of pe preaher was accompanied ted theological pugilist an reputation in these depar to many of your readers. course here some year or t from the Bible" that "q right, and "unqualified wrong. I once heard him Pharaoh, in which he "pr that the Lord hardened P He did not harden it-the it and yet Pharaoh harden only a specimen of his th legerdemain. With a hea and hard as adament, and overbearing and desperate vulger and insulting invecponent as though he thou the side of his head woulutary than the most inger gument. Place before him cerns man, his happiness, a human being, and he tr contempt. But throw him and he will chuckle over i voracity of a shark. On water-baptism comes in lie barous and heathen rite in his element. It is on su that the clergy would glad mental energies, ascertainiz act difference 'twixt tweed dee; whether a bowl full o

ter is necessary in order to

kingdom which is righteou

After the preacher had

e stated that he had a wife

en in slavery-that he ha

urchasing his wife and

vished to raise money for

ection was asked him w

y's Letter.

The Church in Randolph.

by God of "his own good pleasure;" that this

faith was the "gift of God;" that none could

world," or at least before they had any exis-

tence. Others stoutly denied all this, and

infants ought to be baptised instead of circum-

cised, as in olden time-while others regarded

mankind were all "totally depraced"-while

ate an apple. On such important and momen-

when a few strong blasts from the anti-slavery

trumpet leveled the wails of each antagonistic

Jericho, to re-build which they are now mutu-

last wrote you the Disciple church of this place

has sought to amend its pro-slavery ways

somewhat, by doing an act which it never did

out a few weeks since, under the auspicies of

this church, that a colored man, who had been

a slave, would lecture at their house, whose ob-

jest was to raise money to purchase his wife and

child yet in slavery. It was thought by some

to be quite remarkable that this church, the

prominent members of which have long been

noted for their bitter opposition to all anti-sla-

RANDOLPH, 18th Oct., 1843.

it, the following note mpanied the letter of in last week's Bugle. ains the motives which arse he pursued in the e to J. A. Dugdale's en Plain and Waterlog justice to him requires t, especially as it places different from that in hio have heretofore re-

ent, and heard friend e that J. A. Dugdale n his remarks, supposed a willingness on his was a public one, any on to do so, should be nvictions of his mind: ire merely to avoid a And in relation to his tles referred to should we him eredit for a demess-to listen to the dvice, even of persons of discipline somewhat ich he might think the o implies, from a conof them would be a o or three days unpro-

not, we confess, inopinion of friend Janthough it will doubtany whose high opinhe does ours .- J. B. ekly Intelligencer.

handed me containing require some notice in know my true position raion of the Society in es the reformers. request that J. A. Dag.

to proceed, but it was musion, and thought it itend. His discourse at in a most that routious us," and the whole tenor atishetory to me. I exivate in rview my deciwe part in that Yearly istles from the Congremsame two or three days ; but I stated distinctly ould not with any advana body so different from and mode of action. was a considerable num-

ase the already painful called reformers, really assert they do, that the standing in the way of that its disci, line is radisire is that they may be the good they can; ociety of their own, it is er for them to claim a listurbance of our meettough we differ in our

S. M. JANNEY.

Y .- The Anti-Slavery he courtesy of Southern by their replies to its resays: positions of courtesy had

being pithy and to the that so, foreible a writer odical sight of his lucu-

paper be damaed!" e authorship of this cloat we have a fancy that it l'a religious paper. Peoncommonly fond of these tions, and it must have the author of this comdicionism to encounter an n no formalities need be uld be treated at once to logical controversy. We which he recommends a deration. His including mathema would seem to ites a soul to it, which as reckoned no small com-

.- The Baltimore Clipper ble staves, the property of d Mrs. Tilgham of Taibot turday night. A reward r the apprehension of two Cal. Loya. Two others Santy night from the an, however, were eaught and ladged in Easton jail was a woman belonging , of Queen Anne's co.-', in referring to the maily too, there will be but on the Eastern Shore of rs. They are running off sets of bills offering regroes were printed by us ard Lloyd offers \$1,000 usion of two. James La 00 for one. Charles Steo for one; and Messrs. right offers the same for he estate of their father.

have recently settled in t Salt Lake in California, the next Congress for ad-, as a State, to be called On the 3rd of July last, i by the general assembly overnment for a State or t, and on the 5th Almon a delegate to present the

ady calling herself Miss iti a few days since, and ription for a periodical as about to issue in Philces occurred, which led he was not the Miss Eticions reaching her ears, THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Abolitionists and the Government.

MR. EDITOR: The subject on which I have a

few words to say is this: Can a man be a true

Abolitionist and support the government of the

United States? In order to answer this, we on-

ly have to ascertain what kind of a government

this is. If it is one founded on justice, then

support it; if not, put it down. But how stands

man equal to another? Are all permitted to en-

joy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"?

Ask the slave. And finally, what kind of a go-

vernment is it? It is one scarcely to be equal-

led in tyranny and oppression. It permits one

aberrations, viz: Theft, Adultery, Man-steal-

ing, Piracy and Murder. It justifies men in

bartering the image of God, and selling their

own sons for gold, and their daughters for pur-

poses most vile. It is a government that crush-

es over three millions of human beings into the

lowest state of degradation. But notwithstand-

ing all this, people here at the North, those

who pretend to be friends to the poor slave, will

and it is a contradiction in terms to say that one

worship God according to the dictates of his

the shackles of the slave.

MEADVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1849.

owned his wife and child was a member of any church. This, at the suggestion of Moss, he refused to answer; but the question being re-OLIVER JOHNSON-Dear Sir :- The charenes peatedly pressed upon him, he finally answered in this place are deeply deploring the condition in the negative. He then said he did not lecof their respective zions. They were formerly ture on the question of slavery; he professed to engaged in deadly theological war with each follow the example of Christ and the Apostles. other; not because either claimed that a belief who never engaged in such business, and he of its peculiar doctrines made any better men thought that the slaves would be much sooner or women than a belief in the doctrines of the liberated by "preaching the gospel!" J. J. other, nor because they did not all equally be- Moss remarked that they had come to "test the the matter? Does the government regard one lieve that the only way of "salvation" was by come-outerism of Randolph"—that we now the stoning blood and merits of Christ; but one had an opportunity to aid this man in purchasgreat bone of contention was the way to get an ing his wife and child, and if we really felt for application of this blood in which lay salvation, the slave as we professed to feel, there would for they all acknowledge themselves fit candibe contributed by the audience at least twenty dates for damnation, if justice were dealt out to dollars. He proceeded to remark in a very ofthem, and only hoped to escape through "the fensive and taunting manner, that he considered merits" of—somebedy else. Some said that all the profession of anti-slavery on the part the only way to get at "the blood" was by of those who had left the church to be hypowfaith," and that this was wrought in the heart critical, and it was assumed only as a cloak under which to attack the church. In reply, it was remarked that the Abolitionists had ever were chosen "before the foundation of the objected to the purchase of slaves, as this was holder's claim-that to pay a man for a slave was only furnishing him with the means to prowas by water-batism—that here only they could "wash away their sins." Some contended that lion-that the object of the true friend of the it as a damning sin. Some thought that bread slave was to create a public sentiment that would ought to be eaten and wine drank every Sunday-while others insisted that once in two or and thus "break every yoke and let the opthree months would answer. Some argued that pressed go free." A hat was passed round and some three or four dollars was contributed by others thought it was only partial; but all the audience—the greater part of which J. J. united in charging the guilt and misery of the Moss affirmed was given by the church, and as

human race upon old father Adam, because he it was evidently a sectarian gift they will doubtless have their reward. Two weeks after the above circumstance octous questions as these were they all engaged, curred, a fugitive slave came to this place and held a meeting. He, with eighteen others, ran away from Kentucky, and on arriving at Sanelly assisting each other. There is an outward dusky were overtaken by their masters and put show of sympathy and friendship between Pilate in jail. This man broke out of the jail and escaped, but his wife and two children were taken and Herod, but whether there is any thing real back into slavery, and he has never seen them about it may perhaps be a question. Since I since. His master was a member and exhorter in the Disciple church of Mayslick, Ky. We informed the church of this place that a slave before. Whether it is really deserving of any but it happened somehow that in the short space of one their Ketucky brethren was to speakcredit the sequel will show. Notice was given of two weeks they had lost all their anti-slavery zeal, for not a soul of them attended.

I had the pleasure a few evenings since of

listening to a very able and truly eloquent discourse on man, by a Disciple preacher from Cincinnati, or thereabouts. He took the very sure cause of curses and imprecations upon all radical position that all who participated in the who adopt this glorious standard. The clergy spirit or practice of war, or who were voluntary are silent in regard to slavery. So great a sin supporters of a government based upon the very agitation, stigmatizing it with all manner of ill-names, should all at once so far repent of sword, or who relied on the sword for defence, the responsibility of circulating a notice of an the government of God. Though he is probaanti-slavery lecture, and that too by a "nigger." bly orthodox on most theological points pecu- ruding wails of the down-trodden slave are dis-He gave opportunity for criticism and remarks, for the abolition of slavery, they are against it. to a certain sect, so that it was very evident under what colors he sailed. The burden of his but no member of the church had a word to Last Sunday evening I listened to a discourse Russia. prayer was the "conversion of souls"! For say. After he had left town however, I under- by a Methodist minister, and what was the subthis he struggled lustily and spasmodically .- stand that the Deacon denounced him as a hy- ject but the sin of attending caravans, concerts, hie seemed not to doubt that God could do any poerite, and on the following Sunday the elder the exhibitions of Tom Thumb, &c. His prothis the saw fit, and he therefore besought him of the Church reviewed his discourse—explofessed object was to expose all sin, but do you nineteenth century. earnestly to "pour out his spirit" and "make ding it altogether, and proved from the Bible suppose slavery was mentioned? Not a word

race doomed to the market and the auctionblock by American Christians; nor did he present a single petition to the "throne of grace"

The worshipers in our Presbyterian zion had the rare privilege not many days ago, of listenfor his wife and child in slavery. He then took ing to a noted divine who is a rabbid Taylor a text and delivered a set discourse, the sub- man, and who expatiated to them on the folstance of which the audience had probably- lowing significant text from Solomon: "As the the most of them-heard a thousand times. tree falleth, whether to the north or to the He proved "from the Bible" that his church, south so it lies." He stated that Solomon evii. e. the Disciple church, was the only true dently intended in this text to inculcate the church of Christ on this planet-that the only doctrine of the eternal damnation of the wicked. way to enter this church was a baptism in wa- At a temperance meeting held in this place, this ter-that possessing all other qualifications, yet reverend divine publicly contended that Delirifailing in this one, they would all be consigned um Tremens resulted from no natural cause, but to the roasting flames of perdition. The colored was a special judgment sent by God upon the ted theological pugilist and hair-splitter, whose reserved for him in the future world. What a teputation in these departments is well known pity that the people must be cursed with such to many of your readers. He delivered a dis- a stupid and besotted Clergy? I think that to

right, and "unqualified slavery" only was mouths. wrong. I once heard him preach a sermon on Yours, in the cause of common humanity Pharaoh, in which he "proved from the Bible" and common sense,

that the Lord hardened Pharach's heart and yet | Georgia Whigs .- We have been told by He did not harden it-that the Lord hardened whig papers, that the whigs of Georgia were it and yet Pharaoh hardened it himself! This is only a specimen of his theological acumen and lever levels. We have before us the "Southern Whig," published at Athens, (Cco.) leger lemain. With a heart as crusty, unfeeling from which we quote the following:

and har I as adament, and a disposition morose, " The very existence of the Union now depends overbearing and desperate, he ever deals in low, on the South making a bold, undaunted front. vulger and insulting invective, and treats an oppenent as thought a sound cuff on a fierce war will doubtless be waged between the, in which, with the aid of Almighty God, to make us the revolting suggestion I have the side of his head would be much more sal- the Athens Junto and the Calhoun wing of the utary than the most ingenious and labored ar- party. The Whigs, therefore, will be called upgument. Place before him a question that conterns man, his happiness, liberty and rights as the broad platform of the constitution. Believa human being, and he treats it with priestly contempt. But throw him a theological bone and he will chuckle over it and seize it with the rotation of the Wissouri Compromise Line, to be an outrage upon Southern rights, they will not hesitate to denounce its application as a precedent roracity of a shark. On the question whether to territory North of that Line. They cannot water-baptism comes in lieu of the bloody, bar- and will not countenance the absurd position barous and heathen rite of circumcision, he is in his element. It is now that the constitutionality of a law depends upon Geographical in his element. It is on such questions as these limits. The Proviso must either be constituthat the clergy would gladly have us spend our tional or unconstitutional. It cannot be constimental energies, ascertaining if possible the ex- tutional in Oregon and unconstitutional in Calset difference 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee; whether a boul full control of the best dee; whether a bowl full or a barrel full of water is necessary in order to gain admission into a people, because they had no right to compropelle, because they had no right to comprope the suppose of the compropersion kingdom which is righteousness, joy and peace. mise the constitution which they swore to sup-

port and maintain." After the preacher had ended his discourse, And the Augusta Republic, a whig paper, in he stated that he had a wife and fourteen child-commenting on one of Greeley's articles on this ten in slavery—that he had an opportunity of subject says, "We need scarcely say that the purchasing his wife and youngest child, and opinion of the Tribune that the Democrats are more favorable to the extension of slavery, than the great mass of the Whigs, is utterly absurd question was asked him whether the man who and untrue."-True Democrat.

me say, that even Austria has lost far more fate, since it has now assumed political has now forfeited her self-consistency, and tion come forward to protect us.

game; she has extended and strengthened er influence in the east of Europe, and but the moral basis, of the Turkish Empire. England. May it please you my lord, to communicate

to your Excellency a most revolting condisuggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon man to lay his fiendish hands upon another, and s poor homeless exiles. claim him as his property. It sanctions five of the greatest crimes in the catalogue of human

country, had no choice left me between the anguish of expatriation.

Many of my brethern in misfortune had

preceded me on the Turkish territory. I followed thither, in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there, uner the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man-allowed to repose for a while my wea-soil of the generous English people. cling to this infamous compact as if dearer than ried head on the hospitable shores of your life. They support the very thing which they happy Island. desire to abolish. Is not this the case? It is,

have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than to cause any difficulties to the Turcan be a true abolitionist and still support this kish Government, whose situation I well slave-making government. Yet what a "glori- knew how to appreciate, and therefore, did ous land of liberty" is this called; eulogized as not intrude on the Turkish territories withly received and the protection of the Sultan own conscience." But what profanation are granted to us.

We received the assurance that we were such expressions! The slave scarcely knows welcome guests, and should enjoy the full there is a God. Of the true Gospel he knows protection of his Majesty the Padisha, who which is not "love God and serve him," but subjects than allow one hair of our heads to perfect respect and esteem. be injured.

love your drivers and serve your masters. The It was only upon this assurance that we clergy, that body whose duty it is to preach the passed into the Turkish territory, and accord-Gospel, are either supporters or apologists of ing to the generous assurance we were rethis bloody system. The church and govern- ceived and tended on our journey, received ment have conspired to enslave one-sixth part in Widden as the Sultan's guests, and treated hospitably during four weeks, while waitof your fellow-beings, therefore you that wish ing from Constantinople further orders as to to be the true friends of the slave, come out the continuation of our sad journey to some from your connection with this iniquitous gov- distant shore,

ernment, and help us put it down and loosen Even the embassador of England and France, to whom I venture in the name of hu-But before I close, I must give you a short manity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

sketch of things in this vicinity. To mention His Majesty, the Sultan, was also so grathe term "No union with slaveholders," like an cious as to give a decided negative to the inelectic shock runs through the listeners, inspi- human pretensions of our extradition dering them with the utmost indignation. A spir- manded by Russia and Austria.

it of persecution exists in them which is the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequence was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish Government, that the Poles and Hungarians and in seems to be beyond their power to discuss, or particular myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, too trivial to merit their attention, and which is Minister of foreign affairs of Hungary under its misdeeds as to be willing to take upon itself unchristianized themselves and were traitors to the case I cannot tell. But there are some my government, and the Generals Messaro and Perczel (all present here) would be sur-rendered unless we choose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of ing was to be held in London on the 30th of When the evening arrived, at an early hour the liar to the Disciple sect, and is ostensibly sailing regarded by them, that they are apologists for Christ and become Mussulmen. And thus October, consequent on the great Peace Conhouse was filled to overflowing. The meeting under their flag, still his discourse savored too the slaveholding miscreants of the South, nay five thousand christians are placed in the terriwas opened by singing a hymn, and a lengthy much of "infidelity" to meet with any re- supporters of the nefarious system. "He that ble alternative either of facing the scaffold and ardent prayer by the colored man, abounding in all the technical and cant phrases peculiar in gin all the technical and cant phrases peculiar in gin all the technical and cant phrases peculiar in gin all the technical and cant phrases peculiar is not with me," saith the Savior, "is against principally of Democrats and Taylor Whigs.—

M. According to this, then, as they are not mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of

> Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, shuch as never have been made and could hardly have been expected in the My answer does not admit of hesitation.

bure his arm" for the conversion of sinners. that all baptized Democrats and Whigs had a of it; he was as silent on the subject as a mar- Between death and shame, the choice can But he uttered not one word for his oppressed right to vote for Gen. Jackson, Gen. Taylor or ble statue. O when will the professed minister neither be dubious nor difficult. Governor of Hungary, and elected to that high place by the confidence of fifteen millions of my countrymen. I know well what I owe to the honor of my country even in exile. Even as a private individual, I have an honorable path to pursue. Once Governor of a generous country-I leave no heritage to my children —they shall, at least, bear an unsulfied name.

God's will be done. I am prepared to die;

Canadian Assembly. Mr. W. writes with calmbut as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interest I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and der, or the ambitious views of faction; it take also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford was not a revolutionary movement which Canning and General Aupich for their generpreaher was accompanied by J. J. Moss, a no- drinker to give him a fortaste of the torments induced my native country to accept the mor- ous aid against the tyrannic act. In full real struggle maintained so gloriously, and liance on the noble sentiments and generous brought, by nefarious means, to so an unfor- principles of your excellency, by which, as well as through your wisdom, you have se-Hungary has deserved from her kings the cured the esteem of the civilized world, I ford Canning.

I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the ministry of Reschid Pasha, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruel- whose enemies would wish to force him to ties unheard of in the words of history-noth- our extradition in order to lower it in public ing but the infernal doom of annihilation to estimation and render impossible its continuher national existence, preserved through a ance in office. It is certain that in the grand thousand years, through adversities so num- council held on the 9th and 10th of Septemerous, were able to arouse her to oppose the ber, after a tumultuous debate, the majority fatal stroke aimed at her life, to enable her to of the Council declared in favor of our extrarepulse the tyranical assaults of the ungrate- dition, the minority of the Ministry against

when attacked by the Russian giant, in the not, I am convinced, save the ministry, beconsciousness of justice, in our hope of God, cause a protector only given, in contradicand in hope, my lord, in the generous feeling tion of the Sultan's generous feeling, at the of your great and glorious nation, the natural price of 5,000 Christians abandoning their supporters of justice and humanity through- faith, would be revolting to the whole Chrisout the world. But this is over; what tyran- tian world, and prove hardly calculated to ny began has been by treachery concluded; win sympathies for Turkey in the event of on all sides abandoned, my poor country has war with Russia, which, in the opinion of fallen, not through the overwhelming power the most experienced Turkish statesmen, is

As to my native country, Turkey does, I survey in one year. believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given to Hungary at least some more help to enable it to check freedom, and civilization throughout the the advance of the common enemy. But it appears to me that it would be a very ill advised mode of gaining Hungarian sympathy, by sending me to an Austrian scaffold, and forcing my unhappy companions to abjure

> tive. No friends to the Turkish Government would spring up from my blood shed by her broken faith, but many deadly foes. My Lord, your heart will, I am sure, excuse my ces to hold them.

Hungarian, but a true conviction which makes having called your attention to our unhappy by her victory, gained through Russian aid, portance. Abandoned in this unsocial land than she would have lost in merited defeat by the whole world, even the first duties of through honorable arrangement. Fallen humanity give us no promise of protection. from her position of a first-rate power, she unless, my Lord, you and your generous na

has sunk into the obedient instrument of What step it may be expedient that you Russian ambition and of Russian commands. should take, what we have a right to expect Russia alone has gained at this sanguinary from the well-known generosity of England, it would be hardly fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in threatens already, in a fearful manner, with your hands, my lord, and in the name of huout stretching arms, not only the integrity, manity throw myself under the protection of

Time presses-our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble tion which the Turkish Government, at the personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with free look at Heaven, as I have lived. But I, the Governor of unhappy Hungary, after I am also, my lord, a husband, son and fathhaving, I believe, as a good citizen and hon- er; my poor, true-hearted wife, my children, est man, fulfiled, to the last, my duties to my and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon repose of the grave and the inexpressible fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your excellence, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to those cruelties, by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the

As to my poor-my beloved and noble ppy Island.

Country—must she, too, perish forever?—
Shall she, unaided, abandoned, to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?

The political interests of civilized Europe, so many weighty considerations respecting an earthly paradise, a place where each "can out previously inquiring whether I and my England herself, and chiefly the maintenance sit down under his own vine and fig tree, and companions in misfortune would be willing- of the Ottoman Empire, are too intimately bound up with the existence of Hungary for me to lose all hope. My Lord, may God the Almighty for many years shield you, that you may long protect the unfortunate, and live to be the guardian of the rights of freedom and but little, but has a false one palmed upon him would rather sacrifice 50,000 men of his own humanity. I subscribe myself, with the most

> L. KOSSUTII. [Signed]

News of the Week.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.-The latest arrivals bring no account of any business of importance having been the two small boxes into a moth chamber. transacted by the French Assembly. The proposal of M. Louis Napoleon to allow the Bouroon family to return, was rejected. It is tho't that the greater part of the French army will oon be withdrawn from Rome.
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The threatened war

between these two nations seems at present not likely to occur. The probability that England and France would support the Sultan seems to check somewhat the wrath of the Czar. The But a fresh letter from his Majesty the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors have quitted Constantinople. The British and French Ambassadors supported the resolution of the Divan. Turkey is preparing for war, and a British fleet has entered the Dardenelles in anticipation of an attack from Russia.

Austria-The government has sent agents to England to borrow money. The Peace party are exerting their influence to prevent the loan

being granted.

ENGLAND.—A great ratification Peace Meet-

Domestic Items.

deepest interest, not only in the provinces but ton (British) Whig, in a late number of that paper, says :- "During a recent absence from home, the editor passed through a dozen villages in Upper Canada, and the sole topic of conyet to the fallen chief of a generous nation, versation among all classes and parties was Annexation. Nay, in the good city of Kingston, loyal old Kingston-the stronghold of Conservatism par excellence-nine-tenths of the peo ple are Annexationists; and if any practical benefit could arise from signing any Manifeste. they would cheerfully do it. But they possess common sense, and knowing that with consent of Great Britain, all attempts at annexation must be worse than uscless, they wisely

bide their time." A new journal, to advocate the cause of Annexation, has just been started in Toronto. It is entitled 'The Independent,' and is edited by II. ness and moderation, and its general tone must command the respect, even if it does not con-

vert the opponents of annexation. LIBERTY OR DEATH .- The Norfolk (Va.) Herald of Saturday says, that Capt. Woolford of the schooner Thomas G. Pratt, has been arrested in that city at the suit of a Mr. Clark for the oss of a slave. Capt. Woolford it seems was | which I have ever seen. ound from Fredericksburg to Providence, but being detained by head winds, and wanting also an additional hand put into Norfolk, and there hipped a colored man who represented himself as free. He then pursued his voyage, but when off Egg Harbor the vessel sprung a leak, and and on Tuesday, off Chincoteauge, the colored an, who was a slave, preferred death to bondage, jumped overboard and was drowned.

It was heroism in one Virginian to say "Give me Liberty or give me Death!" The requiem over another, whose acts attest how well he beeved in the truth of these words, is an action before the Mayor for the value in dollars and cents of his living body .- National A. S. Stan-

CCBA EXPEDITIONS .- The New York Morning star states that upwards of \$700,000 have been expended in fitting out the Caba expeditions rom New York and New Orleans. This money was raised from discontented Spaniards in Cuba: The expedition it is said was exposed by an American agent, who not only gave information to the government, but refuses, under various pretences, to refund the money in his hands

COST OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY .- At the St. Louis Convention an estimate was submitted by Col. Curtis, a skillful engineer, of the cost of the Road to the Pacific, and the cost of the sur-

The road can be made, he thinks, for eightyeight millions of dollars; and one thousand men, an engineer, with a party being assigned to each one hundred miles, can complete the

Meetings West of the Cuyahoga.

Below are appointments for a series of Meetingt West of the Cuyahoga, to be attended by JAMES W. WALKER.

13, 14 and 15. Wellington, " 18, 17 and 18. Sullivan. Harrisville, 19 and 20. Westfield, 21, and 22.

24 and 25. Let the friends in those places circulate the notice of the meetings and provide suitable plaMEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

PHE undersigned being desirous of rendering the public their professional services, have associated themselves under the firm of Thomas & GARRETSON, in the practice of Medicine, ! very, &c., and may at all times be found at their office, in Marlboro', except when necessarily ab-

K. G. THOMAS, JOSEPH GARRETSON. Marlboro', Nov. 10, 1849.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. T. GIBBONS respectfully informs the Lacated himself for a time, and is ready to give instruction in this Science to all those who may

favor him with their patronage.

Terms—A single scholar Eighteen Lessons,
\$1,00, Gentleman and Lady \$1,50; private instructions given on the same terms.

Writing Room, at Mr. Seymour's school-

ouse, on High St.

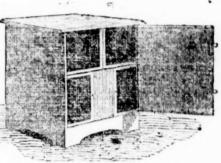
Salem, Nov. 3, 1849.

and durable. Charnes reasonable.

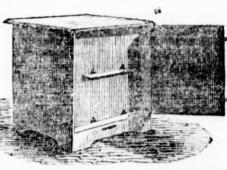
JOHN C. WHINERY, SURGEON DENTIST !!

OFFICE AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant

Salem. Sept. 8th, 1849. DUGDALE'S PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE.



EXPLANATION .- Fig. 1, represents the rear of he Hive, with the door swung open, showing four drawers with communications,-the ends of the drawers being glass, inserted in sash, with two brass knobs on each drawer, in order to remove them with facility. A door opens between



vered with wire gauze, about the quality used for sifting meal. The moth commits its depredations at night, when, by the arrangements of the hive, it will be seen, all is completely closed against them, while the bees may hang CANADIAN AFFAIRS continue to excite the out as is their natural habit, the screen being, hive thoroughy ventilated.

The above hive is admitted, wherever its merits have been fairly examined or tested, to be superior to any ever before offered to the public. It is a simple and effectual preventative of the ravages of the moth, and affords facilities for dividing the bees, removing the honey and honey-comb, and, in short, for preserving the bees in a healthy and prosperous condition, and accomplishing everything expected or desired by bee-culturists, far beyond those of any hive or palace heretofore constructed.

Bee-culturists and all those desiring the in-

troduction to the public, of the best and most requested to examine the one above described for themselves, and see if it is not all that it The following are a few of the many testimo-

nials which might be given, showing the superiority of this hive :

Gov. Ford's Testimony. I, the undersigned, having examined the Pa-

tent Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall, (J. A. Dugdale's patent,) most cheerfully say, that I conider it the best adapted to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of any thing of the kind Barton, Sept. 20, 1819. SEABURY FORD.

From Prof. Kirtland.

To Daniel Bonsall :- It affords me pleasure to state, that I have examined a model of Dugdale's Patent Moth-Proof Bee-Hice, and that, in my opinion, it is better adapted to meet all the reuisites for a complete Hive, than any with which I have been acquainted. I have secured the right to use it, and am determined to test its merits, along-side of Cotton's and two other patents, as well as the old-fashioned hives, all of which I have in use in my apiary. JARED P. KIETLAND.

Cleveland, Sept. 21, 1849.

Portage Co. Agricultural Society. We, the undersigned, a Committee on Manufactured Articles, in Portage county, hereby certify, that we have examined a Bee-Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsall's manufacture, patented by Joseph Dugdale, and do not hesitate to say that it is as good or better than any now in use, and would recommend it to the pul

D. L. ROCKWELL

Ravenna, Sept. 27, '19. WM. KELSO. Gennga Co. Agricultural Society. We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed y the Geauga county Agricultural Society, on Mechanic Articles, hereby certify, that we have mined a Bee-Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsall's

(J. A. Dugdale's patent,) and do not hesitate to say that it is the best constructed hive we have ver seen, and we should think it was as near perfect as any bee-hive could be made. Burton tp., at the Agricultural Fair. Sept. 19, EMERY GOODWIN,

RALZA SPENCER. WM. G. MUNSELL

At the Agricultural Fair in Trumbull county,

Ohio, and also at Syracuse, N. Y., this Hive was declared by the committees authorized to decide, to be superior to all others. Purchasers of Rights will be furnished with all the necessary directions for constructing and

using the Hive. For individual township or county Rights apply to Daniel Bonsall, Green tp., Mahonia county, Ohio, -Fast-office address, Salom Ca

the same, It is not antipathy to Austria, though so well merited at the hands of every

refuses to advocate the rights of man. Yours, in the cause of Universal Liberty, A. J. BROWN.

Kossuth to Lord Palmerston. WIDDEN, (Turkey,) Sept. 20. Your Excellency is, no doubt, already in-

of Christ do his duty? Not as long as he

preaches with a design to please the people, and

formed of the fall of my country-unhappy Hungary, assuredly worthy of a better fate. It was not prompted by the spirit of disor-

tunate an end. course here some year or two since, and " proved elevate themselves the first important step is to historical epithet of 'generous nation,' for trust to be excused in inclosing copies of my from the Bible" that "qualified slavery" was spew these theological blockheads out of their she never allowed herself to be surpassed in two letters to the Grand Vizier and Sir Strat- the captain determined to return to Norfolk loyalty and faithful adherence to her sovereigns by any nation in the world.

Nothing but the most revolting treachery, ful Hapsburghs, or to accept the struggle for it. No decission was come to in conselife, honor and liberty forced upon her.— quence of the altercation which took place; And as she has nobly fought that holy batshe has prevailed against Austria, whom we named. crushed to the earth, standing firm, even This mode of solving the difficulty would of two great empires, but by the faults, and I approaching fast.

may say the treason of her own sons. To these untoward events, I pray God, that my unhappy country may be the only sacrifice, and that the true interests of peace, world may not be involved in our unhappy

Mr. Francis Pulsky, our diplomatic agent in London, has received ample information as to the cause of this sudden and unlooked their religion, or accept the same alternafor change in the aflairs of Hungary, and is instructed to communicate it to your Excellency, if you are graciously pleased to receive

more-for marriage is union of soul with

soul, and only between male and female can

it exist. As daughter, sister, wife and mo-

ther, woman requires both a mental and

physical constitution different from that of

son, brother, husband and father. Nature

them as inferior to his?-Why should he re-

gard them so? Are her duties less noble.

covet-a prerogative to fight for? Is there

no other power than of mere physical and

soul should be brought into a larger sphere

The very fact that woman's mind differs

-every tone of character, in its service.-

the world requires her labors as much as she

BAD FARMING.—Our farmers ought to be

ashamed of themselves, to look at the quan-

for crops that ought to be raised on one-

fourth the ground. Twenty acres properly

tilled would bring more than a majority of our farmers raise from a hundred. They hag and cut and slash and destroy timber to

instead of preserving their forests, which at

no distant day would be of immense value,

or instead of keeping the land, already clear-

ed, in good order and constantly improving.

Land should get better, not worse, by tillage,

but farmers appear slow to learn this. They

work a field out, and leave it to grow mullin

and penny-royal, while they attack a piece of

fresh soil to make a desert of it. But we do

hope a better day is coming, when farmers

will appreciate the dignity and importance of

their calling, and give it that attention which

A Good Rule.-Clara imposed one law

upon herself which she never broke, and

which perhaps more than any thing else

tended to her improvement; namely, that

whenever any service, duty, or business was

needful in the family life which was of a dis-

agreeable kind, or in any way repugnant to

her own taste, she volunteers to perform it.

She resolutely ignored, so to speak, the pecu-

liarities of her own character, doing violence

which was the surest test of the reality of

her intentions .- A Very Woman-Living Age.

Woman's Danger .- That a woman must

need lean and love, who will deny? But

that she should lean helplessly, and love im-

moderately, is the evil. Yet never was there

woman in the world, of true woman nature,

to whom this was not a danger narrowly es-

WHEN a man speaks of himself-except it

How easy it is to look upon life as a whole

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Force never yet gained one true victory : The outward man, by pike and ball o'er-argued Bends low his politic will; but still, within, The absolute Man, on whom the bases rest, Deep under-ground, of the infrangible State, Stands up defiant, plotting loyalty To one poor banished, homeless, hunted thought The dethroned image of a native land.

Never was city-wall so strong as Peace; This, founded sure on the soul's primitive rock, Smiles back upon the baffled engineer; The mine at its foundations tugs in vain; An olive-wreath, stretched harmlessly across Its open gates, enchants all enemies, So that the trumpet balks the knitted lips That would have jarred it with the trampling

And, hushing back its hoarse and quarrelsome

Like a disbanded soldier when he sees The nestled hamlet of his unstained youth, With its slim steeple quivering in the sun, Pipes with repentant note the gay recall.

What hath the conqueror for all his toil? So many men from men turned murderers; So many spoiled in the fierce apprenticeship; So many sacred images of God, Sons, fathers, brothers, husbands, trampled down Into the red mud of the plashy field; So many vultures gorged with human flesh; So many widows made, so many orphans : So many cinders for so many homes; So many caps flung up as there are fools; And, when his shattering and ungoverned cours Is run at length, he drops, a mass inert, Like a spent cannon-ball which a child's foot Spurns at in play-what further need of him Peace will not brook to have her snowy leaves furned rudely by those crimson-smutching thumbs :

The smooth civilian clbows him aside; Like an old armor he is hung in the hall, For idle men to count the dints upon, A buttress for the spider's hanging-bridge. And for his country what hath this man con-

quered! A kindred people's everlasting hate, The bloody dram of untamed provinces; Those are ill crops whose sickle is the sword.

And for himself? I never heard that any Dared knock at Heaven's gate with his recking sword. Or lift the next life's latch with bloody hands.

The merry plough-boy whistling to his team, The noisy mason and the carpenter Efface the ruinous letters wherewith he Essayed to carve an everlasting name. The tyrannous preys upon the lamb; Men fear him and instal him king of beasts, Yet prize the wool above the ravening claws.

> From the London Weekly Dispatch. Cast in thy Mite.

BY E. H. BURRINGTON.

He who gives little from his store, If little be his means, Treads on as far the heavenward shore As he who gives ten times the more, -If ten times more his gains. He may be useful here who would, And walk within a zone of light; There is a treasury of good:-Cast in thy mite!

Thou mayest not have one piece of gold To bless the poor man's palm; But angels will with joy behold, If thou hast words which can be told His troubled heart to calm; For kind words are as honied streams, And he, the walker of the sod. Who gives them to his brother, seems A messenger from God!

There are abuses deep and loud Hoarse voices shricking "Bread!" And there are noble spirits bowed, And forms that flit among the crowd, Like phantoms from the dead. Crush but one atom of abuse, Stay but a particle of sin, And God will sanctify the use Of all thy powers therein.

And if thy brother weaker be, If folly mark his path; And if that thou be folly free, If Knowledge clingeth unto thee, Give not contempt nor wrath. But from the garner of thy worth. And from thy store of truth and light, To serve thy brother's wants on earth, Cast in thy mite!

Life's Guiding Star.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

The youth whose bark is guided o'er A summer stream by zephyr's breath, With idle gaze delights to pore On imaged skies that glow beneath. But should a fleeting storm arise To shade a while the watery way, Quick lifts to heaven his anxious eyes, And speeds to reach some sheltering bay,

'Tis thus, down time's eventful tide. While prosperous breezes gently blow, In life's frail bark we gaily glide, Our hopes, our thoughts all fixed below. But let one cloud the prospect dim, The wind its quiet stillness mar, At once we raise our prayer to Him Whose light is life's best guiding star.

Self-Government.

Thou art lord in thine own kingdom-Hule thyself, thou rulest all !

Miscelloneous.

For The Anti-Slavery Bugle. Women-Woman.

How rarely do we now hear the phrase, Woman's Rights." A few years since, and has given her these-why should she regard there was no term so frequently upon the lips of moral reformers as that. There was in excess of agitation upon the subject then, less important than his? He has more of and it was well. A long-pent force had burst brute force, of physical frame. In harmony its bonds, and women rose to assert their with these he must have a greater degree of rights in words-in conjunction with those rude vigor of intellect. Yet is this aught to men who were prepared to plead for them.

Beautiful and noble is the excitement coninto excess, as it does, and leading combat- and of lofty moral perception superior to ants, in their haste, to gather up as weapons these, and far more effectual for good works? whatever falls in their way, no matter how Are not the clear inspirations of a life of diinappropriate those weapons for effective vine harmony far above all merely intellectuwarfare. True, objects will be seen in dis- al investigations? For what are these withtorted forms when thought is so intensely out those? Woman's place in domestic life wrought up, and perfect images cannot be is peculiarly adapted to the development of formed upon a vision distemper'd by the fe- her higher nature, those loftier human pow- lives forever, which the world calls forgetfulin the activity—the fervor of action. It is the love, and engaged daily and hourly in the goes back again to the outer world and comawakening of the powers-the rousing up of delightful employ of administering to their all the dormant forces of being. Good must wants, promoting their pleasure, and tenderresult. Even badly adjusted weapons are ly caring for their interests, she must necesmade effective by the zeal and ardor with sarily become gentle, loving and patient,which they are used; men learn that they Hence the stamp of her character. The evil are living souls,-not calculating machines; lies in this, that her powers are made to terand there is ever a noble truth at the bottom, minate too much in domestic life, where and a glorious aspiration breathing through they have their rise, and are centered. This it. That it is sometimes perverted cannot be is not as it should be. The regeneration of denied, yet it is none the less genuine in or- the race needs that all these forces of her igin and in essence for that.

It was thus with the Woman's Rights of exercise. movement. Many great and important truths The true gentleness and purity of woman's were attered, and with them many false or nature, so far from disqualifying her for a exaggerated tenets put forth. It was asserted larger life, only fit her the more effectually that mind had not sex, and women, in their to labor in any cause of truth and right .fervor of proving equal rights and equal abil- Nor need even public labors detract in the ities, almost forgot their superior offices and least from those virtues. They will form a nobler powers. The idea of equality seemed shield around her, which, while it enables said Coffee; thence between the lands of Joshua inseparable in many minds from that of her to impress most deeply and most happily sameness. No office, no privilege was es- the minds of others, will preserve herself teemed equal that was not the same in kind from evil. A nature imbued with the divinas well as in degree, with those which men ity of true love and holiness, lives in an athold. The dread of imputed weakness be- mosphere which will preserve its purity, tho' came a 'phobia, and the fact that women's all around be evil. A true woman is in far physical powers are inferior to those of men less danger of injury from contact with the was pronounced an abuse, resulting from "world," than is the most vigorous man, refalse circumstances. The beautiful, the di- lying solely upon the strength of his intelvine sphere of domestic duty was alluded lect. to, frequently, almost with contempt, as slavish drudgery-mere servitude to man. from man's, is one of the greatest reasons

That intense agitation has subsided, but why she should have a larger sphere for her quietly deeds are beginning to follow. Few- activities than now. er words are spoken, yet slowly and surely The world needs every character of mind the true work is going on. Yet it is hardly, even now, begun. Matters need to be view- There is no true sphere of labor which does ed in a clearer light. Good and evil are so not require the softening, refining influence intimately blended in all our relations, that it of woman's powers. Were the sexes alike would require a nice hand to dissect them. mentally, then only for woman's own bene-It is difficult for many persons to compre- fit should she be engaged in affairs of interhend that men and women may have differest to the world at large. But having a difent casts of character without either being ferent cast of character to bring to its service,

It is also assumed that man is selfish in needs to give them. Were we required to his feelings towards woman-that he design- give a sentiment in the matter, we should edly oppresses her, and tyrannizes over her. say that at the present time woman has great-This I do not believe true. While Iacknowl- er power for the regeneration of our race edge all the abuse of our relations, while I than man; her influence is great, and her know that women are cramped by their sur- peculiar abilities are suited to our wants. As soundings into a sphere far too narrow for a public speaker, she excites more interest; their powers and aspirations, and confess in conversation she is listened to with more that man is placed by circumstances in the patience and attention than man; hence she attitude of woman's oppressor, I do not be- can put forth unwelcome truths more suclieve that he is designedly so, or that he is cessfully. selfish in his feelings towards her-peculiarly so. True, men who are innately selfish (as most men are,) will manifest that feeling tities of land they are tilling and exhausting in all their relations, nor can their attitude towards woman be wholly an exception. Ye: I appeal to any one who has not lived a her mit's life, if men individually are not less selfish towards women than to their own sex. get new land to work as they exhaust the old, How freely any man, not a brute, will sacrifice his own comfort to that of a woman. No woman can travel on the public ways in our country without feeling this. With the cause of this feeling we have not to do in this connection-the fact is all that concerns us .-What men are to women individually, man must be to woman collectively. "Of parts the whole is formed."

But men are slaves to custom-hence are it deserves; and bring to bear that scientific terribly outraged when any ancient usage is knowledge which it requires.-Pittsburgh attacked, and oppose such attack according- Sat. Visiter. ly. And since usages outlive the state of society and degree of refinement and intelligence which gave rise to them, they must stand in the way of progress. Men and women, too, must feel their trammels.

Man has never known the joy of a true inellectual companion in woman. Woman has not sought to make herself such a companion. Did they once mutually realize such to them with a promptitude and energy a relation, they would equally rejoice in it. Women do as much as men towards preserving that state of society which makes them frivolous. The abuse is the result of mutual delinquency—the reform must be wrought out in conjunction, and the blesings resulting from it will be reciprocal .-Both will be equally blessed by it.

caped, an obstacle scarcely surmounted, if, indeed, escaped and surmounted at all .- A Man and woman are unlike in their cast of Very Woman. character, and if this is the meaning of the phrase, "mind has sex," it is well that it be in the close and holy confidence of a true should be so. Where there is difference, friendship, wherein falsehood is impossible there only can there be harmony. Sameness and disguise absurd-distrust him! Either is but monotony. Nature knows only har- consciously or unconsciously, be sure that he monics, and since male and female are made is throwing aside a veil to put on a mask. to blend together as one soul, the male and female mind must be formed to make -how very difficult to encounter its details! holy music of such relation. Without sex to soul there would be no true commubial love, only paper currency that is worth the gold and the highest bliss of earth would be no and silver,

Human Sorrow.

The course of a great sorrow is commonplace enough, a thing of every day. There is the wild incredulity and the unreal composure, half stupor, half excitement; there is the struggle, more or less vehement, of the will against the adverse power which is laboring to subdue it; the defeat and the victory, the brave effort, the helpless surrender. There are prayers such as that prayer which was once wrung from the agony of a great heart, and which is the voice of a new grief for all time: "Lord, thou hast permitted it, therefore I submit with all my strength."-There is the heavy weariness, and the aching resignation, and the utter weakness, and the deep solemn calm, and the holy strength, and the melancholy peace, so sweet in the nected with attacks of error; even running intellectual being? Is not the power of love midst of bitterness, when the vision of heaven dawns upon those eyes which are too blind with tears to see any longer the beauty of earth; there is the slow, painful return to old habits and ways, the endeavor, now feeble, now vigorous, the gradual, interrupted success, the shuddering recurrence of familiar images and associated sounds-and the final closing up of the memory into the heart's inmost temple, where it dwells and ver of excitement. But there is life and soul ers. Surrounded as she is by objects of her ness, or at least recovery. And the mourner mon life, like one who has had a fever and is in health again, though somewhat wan and feeble, and needing more than heretofore to be cared for and considered. Sorrows are the pulses of spiritual life; after each beat we pause, only that we may gather strength for the next.—Author of the Maiden Aunt.

ROAD NOTICE!

TOTICE is hereby given that there will be a N petition presented to the Commissioners of Columbiana county, at their next session, praying for the location of a road running as follows: Commencing at a point where the Franklin Square road terminates, in the old State road known as the New Lisbon and Deerfield road; thence running due west with the section line crossing the East New Garden road, and terminating at a point where the said section line intersects the West New Garden road, commencing at the starting point between the lands of Joseph Coffee and Josiah Canaron-thence west between the lands of Chalkley Harris and S. Hatcher and said Harris; thence between the lands of Isaae B. Test and said Hatcher; thence between the lands of said Test and Isaac Nichols; thence between the lands of Daniel Test and said Nichols, to the point above mentioned. October 26, 1849.

TO PRINTERS .--- FOR SALE! ABOUT 250 lbs. OF BOURGEOIS TYPE, that on which the Bugle was formerly printed. A good bargain will be given. Apply by letter or otherwise, to James Barnaby, Salem, Ohio.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!! THE following are for Sale at the SALEM

BOOKSTORE. Jay's Review of the Mexican War. Liberty Bell. Douglass' Narrative. Brown's Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp. Archy Moore. Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Wo-Despotism in America.

Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery. Brotherhood of Thieves. Slaveholders Religion. War in Texas. Pierpont's Poems. Phillis Wheatley's Poems. Condition of the People of Color. Legion of Liberty. Liberty.
Madison Papers. Phillips' Review of Spooner. Disunio Moody's History of the Mexican War. Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson. And various other Anti-Slavery Books and Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform

May's Discourse on the Rights and Condition of Woman. Auto-biography of H. C. Wright. James Boyle's letter to Garrison. Burleighs' Death Penalty. Pious Frauds, Pillsbury. Health Tracts. Water-Cure Manual. Female Midwifery. N. P. Rogers' Writings. Theodore Parker's Sermons. Ballou's Non Resistance. George S. Burleigh's Poems.

Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimke.

publications; such as

The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones, &c. &c. &c. &c. Also a General assortment of Books, Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary.

BARNABY & WHINERY. August, 31, 1849.

Agents for the Bugle.

OHIO. New Garden-D. L. Galbreath and I. John-

Columbiana-Lot Holmes.

Cool Springs—Mahlon Irvin. Berlin—Jacob H. Barnes. Marlbero'-Dr. K. G. Thomas. Canfield-John Wetmore. Lowellville-Johr. Bissell. Youngstown-J. S. Johnson. New Lyme-Marsena Miller. Selma-Thomas Swavne. Springboro'-Ira Thomas. Harveysburg-V. Nicholson. Oakland-Elizabeth Brooke. Chagrin Falls—S. Dickenson, Columbus—W. W. Pollard, Georgetown-Ruth Cope. Bundysburgh-Alex. Glenn. Farmington-Willard Curtis Bath-J. B. Lambert. Ravenna-Joseph Carroll. Wilkesville-Hannah T. Thomas. Southington-Caleb Greene. Mt. Union-Joseph Barnaby. Malta—Wm. Cope. Richfield—Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor. Lodi-Dr. Sill. Chester × Roads-Adam Sanders. Painesville-F. McGrew. Franklin Mills-Isaac Russell. Granger-L. Hill. Hartford-G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright, Garrettsville-A. Joiner. Andover-A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore. Achortown-A. G. Richardson. East Palestine-Simon Sheets.

INDIANA. Winchester-Clarkson Pucket, Economy-Ira C. Maulsby. Penn-John L. Michener. PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh-II. Vashon Newberry; J. M. Morris,

Granger-L. S. Spees

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

TUST received at the Salem Bookstore a new and elegant supply of **Books and Stationery.**

Among which are the following:

Carlyle's French Revolution.

A. Jackson Davis' Revelations.

Carlyle's Miscellanies. Views-a-Foot, by J. Bayard Taylor. Fable for Critics, by J. Russel Lowell. Vision of Sir Launfel, " Lynch's Dead Sea Expedition. Longfellow's Poems, new and splendid ed. Whittier's Poems, Scott's Poetical Works. Bryant's Poems. Byron's Works, complete. Shakspeare. Margaret Smith's Journal, Whittier. Ures Dictionary of Arts, &c. Webster's Large Unabridged Dictionary,n. ed Webster's Large and Small Worcester's Large Entick's School Groves' Greek and English Miss Landon's Complete Works. Sears' Pictorial Works. Levizac's French and English Dictionary.

Nugent's do Olendorf's Method of Learning German Lan. French Lan Do do do Æsop's Fables, in French. Recreations, Corinne, History of Charles XII, in French. First Lessons. French Primer. Cooper's Virgil. Anthon's Cæzar. Gracea Majora. Horace Delphina. Moshiem's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vol. Josephus' Works. Paley's Natural Theology. Brewster's Life of Sir I. Newton. Plutarch's Lives. Gibbons' Rome. Pennock's Goldsmith's Greece. Rollins' Ancient History. Lyell's Geology. Voyages Round the World. Dymond's Essays on Morality. Milton's Paradise Lost. Channing's Self-Culture. Baldwin's Universal Gazatteer. Farnham's Travels in California. Bucks' Theological Dictionary.

Harris' Dental Surgery. Brewstor's Optics. Wayland's Political Economy. Flora's Lexicon. Language of Flowers. Mrs. Sigourney's Poems. Eliza Cook's Poems. Hood's Prose and Verse. Rhymes of Travel, by Bayard Taylor. Methodist, Presbyterian & Luthern Hymns, Longfellow's Hyperion. Burns' Poems. Shelley's Poetical Works.

Kerby and Spence's Entymology.

Bibles, a variety of Kinds. Works of Felicia Hemans. Spectator. Mitchel's, Smith's, Morse's, and Goodrich's Geography.
Mitchel's Ancient Geography and Atlas. Smith's, Brown's, Davis', and Kirkham' Grammar.

Eclectic, Emerson's, Smith's Davis', Chase's Arithmetic. Renwick's Natural Philosophy. Olmsted, do Comstock, do Cutter's, Comstock's Coates', and Fowler's Physiology. Silliman's, Comstock's, Renwick's, Porter's

Gales', and Liebig's Chemistry. Hitchcock's, Lyell's, and Comstock's Geology. omstock's Mineralogy. Robinson's, Bourdon's, Davies', and Rays' Algebra. Gummere's, and Davies' Surveying. Key to Gummere's Surveying. Legendre's Geometry.

Lewis' Trigonometry and Conic Sections. Bridge's Conic Sections.

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and fancy books, of all sizes and prices, such as, Flora's Interpreter. Language of Flowers. Floral Gift. Gift from a Friend. Childe Harrold's Pilgrimage. Knitting, Knetting and Fancy Work. Marriage Looking-Glass. Book of Beauty Lady of the Lake. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Gift of Love, &c., &., &c. Also, a choice selection of cheap Novels, Waverly Novels, by Walter Scott. Jane Eyre. Consuelo, by Geo. Sands. Countess of Rodelstadt, do

Corrinne, Mdme De Stael. Eugene Aram, Pelham, The Disowned, Last Days of Pompeii. &c., &c., by Sir E. L. Bulwer. The Works of Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, J. P. R. James, Frederika Bremer, Mrs. Gray, Douglass Jerrold, and others. A full assortment of Juvenile and Toy Books warranted to suit all tastes.

general assortment, (see another column.) PHONOGRAPHIC BOOKS, A large supply, which will be sold at the lowest publishers wholesale prices to teachers and others who buy to sell again.

A complete assortment of common and fancy tationery. The above Books, &c., will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Terms cash. BARNABY & WHINERY. Nov. 3, 1849.

EARLE'S CAST-STEELHONE & STROP FOR RAZORS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. A sure Remedy for all the Diseases to which the Razor is subject.

This article proves to be superior to any now in use, not only for restoring Razors to their original cutting state, but giving it a finer and moother edge than any other article now in use. I will just say (notwithstanding facts are stubborn things,) that within three years past I have met with Razors laid by as useless, supposed to be worn out, others become too soft, others crumbling on the edge, and on applying them to the Hone, restored them to their former cutting state; and I have only to say, if there is a Razor which has become soft from using, or crumbles on the edge, I have not yet met with such in testing more than one thousand of different stamp.

Manufactured by D. Earle, Portage County

For sale by Fawcett & Johnson, Salem, O

October 16, 1849.

SALEM BOOKSTORE!!

BARNABY & WHINERY DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.,

North side of Main street, Salem, O. A general assortment of Literary, Scientific, Reformatory and Miscellaneous Books and school books, kept constantly on hand. Prices reasonable. Terms, CASH.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

Charles Frethy --- Book-Binder! CONTINUES to carry on the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS in all its different branches, at his old stand, on Main st., Canfield, Ohio, where he s prepared to do work with neatness and despatch. From his long experience in this business he pledges himself to give general satisfaction.

[October 27, 1849.

> BENJAMIN BOWN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER;

TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, & DEALER In Pittsburg Manufactured Articles. No. 141, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. Dry Goods and Groceries,

BOOTS and SHOES, (Eastern and Western,)

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs, cheap as the cheapest, and good as the best, constantly for sale at TRESCOTTS.

Salem, Ohio, 1849. DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.

A general assortment of carriages constantly on hand, made of the best materials and in the neatest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assert ment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati. January, 1849.

SAWING AND TURNING. THE subscribers are prepared to do all kinds of SAWING AND TURNING, For Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Makers, at their shop, nearly opposite the Salem Hotel. JAS. & GEO. HINSHILLWOOD.

Salem, Aug. 25, 1849.-n52.

ELIZA COOK.

JUST PUBLISHED NO. ONE OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS. While venturing this step in the universal march of periodicals, let it be understood that I am not anxious to declare myself a mental Joan of Arc, bearing especial mission to save the people in their noble war against ignorance and wrong. I simply prepare a plain feast where the viands will be of my own choosing and some of my own dressing. I hope if what I provide be wholesome and relishing. I shall have a host of friends at my board whose kind words and cheerful encour-

agement will keep me in a proud and honorable position at the head of the table. I have been too long known by those whom I address to feel strange in addressing them. My earliest rhymes written with intuitive impulse before hacknied experience or politic judgment could dictate their tendency, were accepted and responded to by those whose good word is a "tower of strength." The first active breath of nature that swept over my heartstrings awoke wild but earnest melodies which I dotted down in simple notes.— When I found that others thought the tune worth learning-when I heard my strains hummed about the sacred altars of domestic firesides, and saw old men, bright women and young children, chaunting my ballad strains, then was I made to think that my burning desire to pour out my souls measure of music was given me for a purpose. My young bosom throbbed with rapture for my feelings met with responsive echoes from honest and genuine humanity, and the glory of Heaven seemed partially revealed when I discovered that I held power over the affections of earth.

The same spirit which prompted my first attempts will mark my present one. What I have done has found generous support; let me trust that what I may do will still meet the kind hand of help. I have full confidence in my friends, and believe if I offer them the combination of retility and amuse ment, they will freely take the wates I bring, and not think worse of me for mixing freely with them in the market place of activity and

I am anxious to give my feeble aid to the gigantic struggle for intellectual elevation now going on and fling my energies and will into a cause where my heart will zealously animate my duty.

It is too true that there are dense clouds of ignorance yet to be dissipated-huge mountains of error yet to be removedthere is a stirring developement in 'the mas which only requires steady and free communion with truth to expand itself into the Anti-Slavery and other Reform Publications, enlightened and practical wisdom on which ever rests the perfection of social and political cal civilization; and I believe that all wh work in the field of literature with sincer desire to save the many by arousing genuin sympathies and educational tastes, nee make little profession of their service, "the people" have sufficient perception thoroughly estimate those who are truly with 'and 'for' them.

I only ask a trial. I will give the best my udgment can offer the co-operation of hear thy and vigorous talent and my own continu ed efforts.

This journal will be published week and each number will contain 16 royal oct vo pages, double columns. It will form tw handsome volumes annually. The Price will be 3 cents each number

\$1,50 per annum in advance. Published at No. 80 Nassau-st., New York and by Dexter & Brothers, Ann-st., Long

& Brothers, Ann-st., Stringer & Townsen

Broadway, and De Witt & Davenport, Tr bune Buildings, and to be had of any Book Travelling agents wanted-apply at a Nassau-st., New York.

Papers throughout the United States may insert this advertisement six times and send in their account for payment with first paper in which the advertisement of pears to the publisher of Eliza Cook's Jour nal, 80 Nassau-st., N. Y.

October, 1849.

OLIVER JOHNS

VOL. 5---N

THE ANTI-SLAY PUBLISHED EVERY SALEM, COLUMBI.

TERM \$1,50 per annum, if pa onths of the subscriber' If paid before three me expired, a deduction of t made, reducing the pri If payment be made in receipt of the first number deducted, making the subducted, making the sub-To any person wishing acter of the paper, it w months, for fifty cents in a eventy-five cents will be No deviation from these who are not subscribers, I to be interested in the d playery truth, with the hop subscribe themselves, o to extend its circulation ar

> THEBU A Reminis

All others to James Barnar

be addressed to OLIV

EDMUND QUINCY, in one to the Standard, giving a cent visit to Worcester, Old Commonwealth," the culiarly happy style, to the history of the Anti-Si I could not help thin my first Anti-Slavery visit dozen years ago. It was tion, and I can tell you w beer of it then. We w called a strong team. Thust, who has since narro rilous eminence of the Wi was poor Phelps, writhing plication of the ecclesias which he at last succum reward of neglect and c quisitors always bestow u cs. There was Stanto

one to his own place,— nothing worse than Old which beatific state, as I tered rejoicing, like Hopel Soil Party went down in There was St. Clair, who tion itself proved out of i than even its Ostrich gul There was Ichabod Code would have been well be ever had any glory to de himself, the noblest Rom them all, who knew mor tribe put together, and w soaring into the Sublime, c miration of those who co bless you, the house swarr There was not a pew in th which might not have be pulpit. And of all that a Wendell Phillips, and your And we were but Antithen. I apprehend that

cause is none the worse for

bered of those helpers, the

were. But where might.

ad they, and the great be

to, been but true? It is h affirm that it would have work. What have not the Free Produ

The following extract view to awaken thought of has not as yet received the Abstinence from the fruit my view, the duty of all an important agent in the pation; since to me it is uys stolen goods encourag that when the demand of will stop also. The article reference to the slave tra equally well to slavery.

"The slave trade owes ery, and slavery deriver from the market for the pr If we could effectually cu for the products of such la would be required to extin the bones and sinews of m as the commerce in the pr labor now is, and varied a involved in it, we cannot any sudden change in our tions. Yet here is evider point; and a point, too, on as well as communities, c fluence. Every one who port from the market, wh by the labor of slaves, dire ited extent, the demand on depends. If individual i complicated system, is need not to be forgotten that the the fabric rests, is compo influence. We may also r ample of each individual or of less or greater extent up others. And the higher Whatever remedy may b very or the slave trade, it is ted that a system which ha growth of our nation, and into all our commercial rela terminated without labor at Saviour, on a certain occas disciples that the demon vainly attempted to exorci

that went not out but by pr

and in the case before us,

probably be an essential con